The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. II NO. 138 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th June	* India	8020	....	....
20th "	China	8000	Maloja	12500
27th "	* Arbia	8000	....	....
4th July	Salsette	6000	Marmora	10500
11th "	China	8000	....	....
18th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th "	Persia	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
8th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
15th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd "	India	8000	....	....
29th "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia	8000	....	....
12th "	China	8000	Malwa	11000
19th "	Himalaya	7000	....	....
26th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	....	....
10th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
17th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
24th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	Marmora	10500	....	....
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th "	Arabia	8000	....	....
21st "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th "	Malwa	11000	....	....
5th Dec.	Colna	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000	....	....
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	....

* These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Pasengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru	M. Shinobe	6189	28th May	11th June
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	30th "	12th "
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	14th June	25th "
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd "	4th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	28th "	10th "
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamochita	5143	12th July	24th "
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3606	26th "	7th Aug.
Hsmag Maru	S. Murasumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st "

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
[illegible]USE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
[illegible]52. Telegrams: "Baltic

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Calcutta* .. A & C	7636	....	10th June.
City of Benares*.... A & C	6984	....	23rd June.
City of Manchester.. A&C	5551	....	30th June.
City of Colombo.... B†	5987	....	11th July.
City of Paris..... A & C	9239	....	18th July.
City of Marseilles*.... A & C	8,800	....	25th July.
City of Glasgow .... A & C	6529	....	5th Aug.

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.
† "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	1914 26th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7636	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur ..	....	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	6th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	15th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct ..	21st Oct.
†City of Paris..	9239	10th Oc ..	16th Oct...	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7474	22nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Lahore ..	6875	28th Oct.	6th Nov..	23rd Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5321	7th Nov..	14th Nov..	2nd Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec-..	....	29th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	800
Liverpool	605.	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	1737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freights apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the inreased cost a baulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Fri. 12th June *6 a.m. Direct
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 18th June 9 a.m., Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 18th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S S. "BARALA" 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 11th June calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about,
*PALAMCOTTA ...	3413 ...	Thursday 11th June
†JELUNGA	5206	,, 25th ,,
†PUNDUA	3305	,, 9th July
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 23rd July

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

11th June, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer,	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Masellia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug 1914
Masellia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6386	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird.	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay; and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 400,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE

KEYSTONE ELGIN

AMERICAN WRIST STRAP WATCH

As sold under our name and guarantee

IS	AND
WELL	HAS A
JEWELLED	DOUBLE
IN	ROLLER
FIFTEEN	SAFETY
HOLES	ACTION.

THE MOST PERFECT WRIST WATCH EXTANT.

Nickel Rs. 40. Silver Rs. 47/8. Rolled Gold Rs. 60.

Less 10⅝% for Cash or V. P. P.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

Watchmakers & Jewellers,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.	45,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien (Mukden)
Hongkong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York.
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

T. A. STEWART.
Ag. Manager.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? *That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.*

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

SHE has enraptured a hundred million people. "She" will enrapture. "She" is divine.

LANGUAGES:—The College of International Languages, Girgaum, Bombay, teaches French or German on the Languagephone in three months. 2871

IF a CAPITALIST with a CAPITAL of 50,000 wishes to have a good interest realised from his capital he will please apply to box No. 651, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2850

SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING Classes re-opened. Pupils enrolled daily. Terms moderate. NATIONAL TYPEWRITING Co., 21, Church Gate Street. 2801

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

THE CARLTAN HOTEL—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-0; Rs. 6-0 per doz. PAIRIES Rs. 1-8; Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 per doz. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302 a

WATERPROOFS. In this department as in all other we aim at giving the very best quality obtainable at a moderate price. Inspection invited. ASQUITH & LORD, LTD, Opposite Clock Tower. 2820b.

WANTED—A competent energetic and graduate man for the Post of Deputy Inspector of Schools in this State, on a monthly salary of Rs. 60 p.m. Applications with testimonials of past sesvices will be received by the

RAJA SAHIB DEO
2085 BAHADUR, Sirguja.

WANTED a Stores purchasing CLERK on the temporary establishment. Only those with a thorough knowledge of the local bazaar and general nomenclature of Stores need apply. A knowledge of Stores Accounts essential. Starting salary Rs. 70 per mensem. Apply Box No. 655 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2867

DIVER WANTED.—The services of a qualified DIVER are required immediately at Jhansi for a week or ten days. Apparatus and Assistants must be provided by the Diver who will be given a pass for same from any station on G. I. P. Railway.

Apply early to DISTRICT ENGINEER, No. 7, District, G. I. P. Railway, Jhansi. 2110

A PROFESSOR of Chemistry is required for the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. He must be a Graduate (in Honours) of a European University and will be required to prepare students for the B.Sc. and M.Sc. Examinations (in Chemistry) of Allahabad University. He may also be required to carry on tutorial work in Hostels. He will be expected to join the College on the 15th October 1914.

For other particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL M. A. O. College, Aligarh. 2083

WANTED—A Cashier for the P. W. D., Sikkim, salary Rs. 70 per mensem, cash security required Rs. 1,000.

The appointment is permanent, but the selected candidate will be on probation for 3 months before being confirmed.

Only those fully qualified and possessing the necessary experience, need apply.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be sent to the undersigned before the 30th of June, 1914.—

C. H. DRACOTT, C.E.,
State Engineer, Sikkim.
Gantok: 22nd May, 1914. 2094

WANTED a Head mechanic for Bhupinder Dairy Farm, Patiala, pay Rs. 50 to start with Applicant must be acquainted with the science of electricity and the applications must reach the Superintendent, B. Dairy Farm, before 16th June, 1914. Applicant should state his experience age and residence, in the application.—SUPERINTENDENT, Bhupinder Dairy Farm, Patiala State, Patiala. 2095

WANTED.

SHE has enraptured a hundred million people. "She" will enrapture. "She" is divine.

WANTED:—Stabling accommodation in Fort for Horse and Carriage, apply to Box No. 660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2886

WANTED a smart ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER on Salary and Commission for a first class local weekly journal. Apply "X. Y. Z." C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2601

WANTED—A good RULING MAN with good experience of all kinds of Ruling. Apply to MANAGER, Union Press, Karachi, with copies of testimonials and the pay he expects. 2872

WANTED a GRADUATE, strong in English and French, another in Physics and Chemistry. Apply with testimonials to HEADMASTER, Tutorial High School, Gowalia Tank Road. 2111

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by Young European in a Commercial House. Speaks German fluently. Good Salesman. Willing to accept moderate salary. Apply to Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2603

WANTED a smart Portuguese or Native Christian for a firm in Poona. Must know accounts. One having previous experience preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 653, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2863

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED one CIVIL and one MECHANICAL ENGINEER, either European or Parsi, to work Gin and Press. Pay according to qualifications.

M. T. DAFTARY,
2111 Gin and Press Manager, Morvi.

WANTED TO BUY or to get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory lane admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay 2891

WANTED—An experienced Superintendent for the Lyallpur Water Works by July 1st. Salary Rs. 175 p.m., rising to Rs. 225 by annual increments of Rs. 10 per mensem. Free Bungalow.

Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to the—

PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,
2084 Lyallpur, Punjab.

WANTED—A HEAD Clerk with experience of office work and a good command of English, and he must have passed at least the B.A., standard. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, accoring to qualifications. —Apply with testimonials and reference to THE HOME SECRETARY, Rampur (State U. P.) 2087

WANTED an ENGINEER to work an ice factory. None should apply who has not previous experience of ice-making. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to Undersigned stating terms.

MOTI LAL, RAI BAHADUR,
Financial Member, State Council,
2091 Tonk (Rajputana.)

WANTED at once in Poona, a really competent STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST Rs. 75, for 3 months, with substantive appointment after, if found efficient. Apply in own hand writing promptly to.

F. ANDERSON, M.A., I.C.S.,
On Special Duty,
2887 13, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

WANTED an ELECTRICIAN to run the electric lighting plant of the club. He must be a certificated Electrician and understand the Motor Engine., which drives the plant. Able to do repairs to wiring, and put up additional lights, etc. Terms on application, copies of certificates to accompany application.

Apply HONY. SECY., Belgaum Club, Belgaum. 2112

WANTED a CLERK, having experience in Correspondence and as Salesman. Salary according to qualifications, preference will be given to one who has served in a Co-operative Stores

Also a CASHIER on salary Rs. 30 per mensem, light work, cash security of Rs. 1,000 required. Apply to.

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Mhow Railway Co-operative.
2113 Association, Ltd., Mhow.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1. One "Fielding" latest pattern automatic ignition kerosine oil Engine 35 B. H. P., complete with usual accessories and with a Self Starter.

1. One latest design two stage "turbine pattern" Centrifugal pump by Pulsometer Engineering Company. Suction 8", Delivery 7" with all its necessary requirements, capable of delivering about 25,000 gallons per hour. Lift 120' feet.

The above plant was used for one month only.

1. One "Fielding" latest pattern automatic ignition, kerosine oil Engine 16. B.H.P., complete with usual accessories.

The above Engine (16 B.H.P.) was used for (3) three months only.

Sold as no longer wanted: all in working order.

For further particulars apply to

THE DEWAN
Cambay State.
Cambay, 7th June 1914. 2113

FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS—FOR SALE several well situated and paying Cotton Pressing also small and big Ginning Factories in different parts of India. Communicate with to Box No. 658, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2875

FOR SALE. One vertical STEAM BOILER by Marshall & Sons 12 H. P. Portable and one Pulsometer Pump 4" Diameter to be seen working on Frere Road opposite the Docks Clock Tower.

One Oil Engine 11 H. P. by Hornsby and one Centrifugal Pump 5" Diameter, working in the New Docks. 2869

HYDRAULIC BALING PRESS brand new FOR SALE at great reduction to clear stock. Suitable for Cotton, Hay, Wool and similar material. Makes Bales of Cotton about 48"x 21"x 24" each weighing 500 lbs. and density 35 lbs. per cu. ft. American Manufacture. Nett Price Rs. 7,500-0-0 F. O. R. BOMBAY. Apply MARSHALL SONS AND Co., Ltd., Ballard Road, Bombay. 2870

TO BE LET.

TO LET—From 1st July next on Colaba Reclamation Two commodious FLATS on the 1st and ground floor respectively of EAST VILLE, Kittridge Road, marble flooring, electric lights and fans up-to-date modern sanitary arrangements, Rent moderate. Apply

M. S. CAPTAIN,
2876 121, Esplanade Road.

TO Be Let,—A comfortable little office very centrally Situated. Rent Rs. 40—Apply to.

E. W. FLOWER & Son,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 2884

NOTICES.

ALUMINIUM PETROL MOTOR LAUNCH ON AUCTION.

AN AUCTION of the above said Launch will be held in the State Gardens' Office, Public Park, Baroda, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. The Launch can be seen on the River Narmada at Chandod Railway Station on H. H. the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway.

Conditions with the specification will be supplied on application to the Undersigned at the above-mentioned office.

T. R. KOTHAWALA,
Superintendent,
State Gardens.
Public Park,
Baroda, 6th June, 1914. 2855

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

APPLICATIONS are invited for an appointment as THIRD EUROPEAN PILOT and HARBOUR MASTER. Monthly pay Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 400 by annual increments of Rs. 25.

2. Candidates must be under thirty years of age and hold a Master Mariner's Certificate of competency.

3. Application with copies of credential will be received by the Undersigned up to 30th June, 1914. Proof of sobriety and good conduct essential.

4. The candidate selected will be on probation for six months and will be required to join by the 1st July, 1914.

B. H. JONES,
Commander, R.I.M.,
Port Officer, Chittagong.
Date Chittagong, the 5th June, 1914. 2110

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the only "PHARA" now recognised by the Municipal Commissioner under Section 418, of the City of Bombay Municipal Act is the phara of seventeen paylis. Owing to a misunderstanding in a few cases measures containing sixteen paylis only have recently been stamped as "pharas" but in stamping the fact that they contain sixteen paylis only has been specified. No more measures containing sixteen "paylis" only will be stamped as "pharas."

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 9th June 1914. 2892

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI PACOO BAI widow and administratrix of LOOMBA SENAJI has contracted to sell to our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

ALL persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, Mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate a Kumbhar Wada Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 135 5/9 sq. yds., or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1948, 1950, New No. 9083 Old Survey No. 221 and 222 and New Survey No. 4933 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 7613 and Street Nos. 163 at 169 and bounded as follows:—On the East by a sweeper's passage on the West by the said Kumbhar Wada Street on the North by the property of Janmahomed Hirji and on the South by the property of Dama Damaji and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

Dated this 10th June, 1914.
BICKNELL MERWANJI ROMER & Co.,
2893 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. VITHALRAO SAMBHAJI and SHANKERRAO SAMBHAJI have contracted to exchange with our clients Messrs. MULJIBHAI DWARKADAS and HIRACHAND BAKORDAS their undermentioned property free from encumbrances with their property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 61, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same shall be regarded as null and void and considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of foras tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon and all the stones Khaukis and other things lying thereon situate lying and being at Curry Road, outside the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 662, 663, 687, 689 and 759 New No. A/12646 old survey No. nil and new survey No. 2, 2671 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2412 (1,2,3,4, and 6) Street No. 2,2A, 2B, 2C and 2E and containing by admeasurement 3140 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property now acquired by the Municipality on or towards the West by the property now acquired by the Municipality on or towards the North by the property of Gora Gandhi on or towards the South by public passage and which and all the said premises are in the occupation of Vithalrao Sambhaji and Shankerrao Sambhaji and their tenants.

Bombay, this 10th day of June, 1914.
AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Messrs Muljibhai Dwarkadas
2893 and Hirachand Bakordas

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH JUNE, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SOUNDY & CO'S BOUDOIR PIANO, IRON SAFE, PHONOGRAPHS, RECORDS, ENGLISH CHAIRS, ONE LOT OF VERY IMPORTANT MEDICAL BOOKS, ETC., ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 13th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the first floor, No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, the very valuable, rich, artistic, handsome, teak and black wood and mahogany polished, household and office furniture such as:—Panel door almirahs, marble topped black wood octagon tables, fancy tile teapoys' card tables, square tables, writing tables, ladies writing tables, fancy cabinets, reclining back sofas, black wood hatstands, corner cabinets, rich tapestry lined drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, easy low, rocking and office chairs, show cases, wall brackets, class screens, fancy black wood tapestry lined sofas, dressing tables, iron and wooden cots, jardiniers, fancy toys, phonographs with records, bicycles, carpets, office clocks, silver watches, bracelet watches, glassware, crockery ware, iron safe, Soundy and Co's boudoir cottage piano, sweet toned, Harmonium with glass case, cane furniture, 1 lot of very important Medical Books, etc., etc.

The property of C. C. Royston, Esqr., Assistant Engineer, Bombay Port Trust and others.

The above is on view.

The property of another gentleman:

1. Very slightly used English piano by Collard and Collard completely overhauled and lately turned, original cost Rs. 1,200.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers, etc.
Bombay, 11th June, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo "B" Godown, Thomas Street, Colaba, belonging to Khimji Vishram on account of the concerned:—

22 full pressed bales of Bengal cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CASTER SEEDS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at "K" Shed, Princes Dock, on account of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Netravati" from Salaya.

57 bags of Castor Seed slightly damaged by sea water.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods should be removed at once.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 11th June, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE 45 Bales Alwar Fine Machine Ginned Cotton.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 12th June, 1914. at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot.

45 F. P. bales of Alwar fine machine ginned cotton more or less damaged by fire and water from Alwar to Colaba Inv. No. 63, R. R. 8900 of 26-12 and 26-11-13 out of 130 bales

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
84-86, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 12TH JUNE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 12th day of June 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 3rd floor opposite the American Automobile Co. in Meadow Street, Fort, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture comprising of dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiter, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, marble top tables, tiled teapoys, rich engravings, Italian furniture, figures, cottage piano iron bed-steads, clothes and gown presses; mirror door single and double almiras, bed-rooms chest of drawers marble top dressing and wash-hand tables clothes basket, reclining sofas, bentwood chairs, rich glass and porcelainware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of F. Castelnuo Esqr.
Manager, Italian Stores.
The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THREE NIGHTS ONLY
HOWITT PHILLIPS
COMEDY AND DRAMATIC CO.

To-day Thursday 11 June

For the First time in Bombay.
"A MEMBER OF TATTERSALLS."

A young lady brought up as a lady of the Society is courted by a young officer and a lord. The young officer comes into good money by backing a horse belonging to the lady's father. The lord gets the horse disqualified in the weighing room after the race by removing a few weights. The fraud is detected and the thrilling scene in the weighing room literally transports the observer to the purlieurs of Ascot.

FRIDAY, 12th June

For the First time in Bombay.
"THE BARRIER."

One of the most interestingly thrilling Dramas of the present day in which it is shown that a man wrongly denounced for murder passes through many stages of difficulties and finds his accuser punished.

SATURDAY, 13th June.

"ALONE IN LONDON."
BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.

A country lass prefers a gentleman from London to an honest miller. After the marriage she discovers that her husband is a thief and villain. She becomes friendless and is forced to sell flours in the street of London. Her husband plots to rob a banker, who has befriended her, and in order to prevent her from warning the banker, he locks her in and sets fire to her house. She is rescued by her old friend, the miller, and arrives in time to prevent the robbery.

Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
DOORS OPEN 8-30. *COMMENCING* 9-03.
Soldiers in uniform half price in one and two rupee seats.
Taxi autos and Victorias available at the close of the show.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES
in association with the BANDMAN-RICKARDS CIRCUIT.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10.
LAST NIGHT
OF
Bros. GRAUS
KINGS OF THE PERCH.
NESTA VERNEY
OUR "VESTA TILLEY."
OLIVE WEST
COMEDIENNE.
TO-MORROW
THE MOON WILL HIDE ITS
HEAD AT THE
BRILLIANT STARS.
HERE.
GREAT STARRING ENGAGEMENT
ROMANO BROS.
THE GRECIAN GLADIATORS
in a series of classical posts.
PERFECT PHYSIQUE.
MARVELLOUS MUSCLES.
The most artistic act on the Halls to-day.
Miss MARIE QUINTRELL
AND A PIANO.
By special request Miss Quintrell will introduce her great success.
"FORGET ME NOT!"
See her wonderful improvisations at the piano.
The local press opinion
"A Gifted Artiste"
Miss LILY PACY
SOUBRETTE
A whiff of old Kentuckoy days
Chorus Songs
"ALABAM" | Chorus
"TRY AND PLEASE ME HONEY" | Songs.
SHE'S "REAL CANDY" IS LILY.
THE GAIETY PICTURES
BAND OF THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS
by kind permission of Col. and officer)
EVERY SUNDAY AT 10 p.m.
PLEASE NOTE
SATURDAYS
MATINEE 4-30
FIRST SHOW 6-30.
No 10 o'clock SHOW SATURDAY
POPULAR PRICES.
Boxes Rs. 15, 10. Stalls Rs. 2, Circle 1.
Back Seats As. 8, 6, 4.
The Voice of a Melba **SHE** The Eyes of a Madonna
The grace of a Gazelle. **HAS** The Facination of a Goddess.
Enraptured a hundred million People.
She is Coming to the Gaiety.

To-night! To-night!
THE WORLD-RENOWNED ENGLISH ACTRESS
MRS. LANGTRY
WILL APPEAR IN
AN INTENSELY DRAMATIC MOTION-PLAY
HIS NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE
AT THE
AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
An exact Reproduction of the famous Play as staged and performed in England.
DON'T MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING ENGLAND'S GREATEST LIVING ACTRESS.
A Bright Budget of Comics.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES. 3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-30 and 10
Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.
Charni Road. Tel. No. 1271.

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT
Complete change of Programme
IN
FILMS AND VARIETY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay.
31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmen stores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure arriving at their destination in fresh condition. Accounts Regular Supplies on Most Terms. A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 9th.

Consols 2½%	74plus5/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18plus1
Rentes 3 %	86 ,, ¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20.50½uncgd.
Bar Silver Spot	25.15-16—1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26.1-16—1/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet steady	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 11/16plus1-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank *buying Rate)	½25/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	87½plus½
Discount Bank Bills 3m/st.	2⅝—1-16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6m/st.	3 unchgd.
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months.	3⅛—¼
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	3⅜—¼
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1½plus½
,, 7 day market loans	2—⅛

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	10,000
,, ,, to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York July	13.20—2
Futures at New York Oct.	12.72—2
Advanced early on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.65unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 15/16 ,,
Tone of Spot Cotton:—steady.	
Futures at New Orleans July	13.64—4
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.69—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.88⅞plus ¼
Silver Commercial Bars	56½—⅜

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 9th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
,, Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	300
,, Sales of East Indian	—
,, Imports	10,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—limited demand firm	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady	
Tone of Manchester Market unsettled with little doing	
Mid. Americans	7.79d
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.35d
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	July 13.22unchgd
	Oct. 12.74 ,,
New York Official noon call	July 13.29plus7
	Oct. 12.80 ,, 6
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July. 13.69 ,, 1
	Oct. 12.75 ,, 3

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.J.	7.26plus7
J.A.	7.26 ,, 7
A.S.	7.14 ,, 6
S.O.	6.92 ,, 7
O.N.	6.82 ,, 6
N.D.	6.75 ,, 6
D.J.	6.73 ,, 6
J.F.	6.73 ,, 6
F.M.	6.73 ,,
M.A.	6.74 ,, 6

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool May, 9th.

Tone "Dhoties" and "Shirtings" quiet-Prices firm	
Tone "Cloths" steady-moderate enquiry.	
Weft American 54's	11⅞
Weft Egyptian 80's	17½
Tone "Yarns"	Market steady.
Weft, Egyptian 32's	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10½
,, 32's B.	11
,, 36's W.T.C.	10¾
,, 36's B.	11¼
,, 42's	11⅞
,, American 60's	15¼
,, Egyptian 60's	16⅜
,, ,, 80's	20¾
Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½/38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7/9
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8/2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2/8½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2 1¼
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	12/10½
40's BannerDilla Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11⅝
[illegible] Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool	6 1/64
[illegible]ers or Sellers	[illegible]sellers.
[illegible]	June-July
[illegible] Twist American 30's	11⅛
,, ,, 40's	12
,, ,, 40's	11¾
,, ,, 50's	13¼
,, ,, 60's	15½
,, ,, Egyptian 40's	16½
,, ,, ,, 50's	17
,, ,, ,, 60's	18

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, June 9th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; London sellers unchanged	38
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; London value quiet but steady unchanged	37½
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. no sellers	
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales May-June; sellers	37½plus½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no quotation.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers steady unchanged	51
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms June-July; Antwerp nominal firmer	53plus½
Linseed Calcutta New Terms June-July London firmer biz done	51plus3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August; Amsterdam done firmer	47½plus½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull buyers firm unchanged	£6/7/0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£6/7½plus⅜
Copper Braziers	£76½ ,, ½
Yellow Metal	6¾ ,, ¼

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11/9
Arrivals:—"Adalia"	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August: dull very little doing	12/10½—¾d
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Oct.-Dec.; nothing doing unchanged	11/11½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.;	9/7½—¼d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.;	9/7—¼d
Quiet moderate biz.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers June-August; very quiet unchanged	13/6
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11/3½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value quiet unchanged	11/9½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July; buyers quiet unchanged	2/9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 10th June.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market is firm but the enquiry for remittance continues limited, and there are a few bills offering.

We quote:—

	s	d
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 31—32
D.D. mail	1	3 31—32
T.T. forward August	1	3 31—32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1—32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 5—32
,, 3 forward, July	1	4 3—16
,, 6 m-s ready	1	4 5—16
Francs 3m-s ready		169½ to ¾
Marks ,, ,,		138 to ½
60 days Hongkong		140⅛
,, Shanghai		187½
,, Japan		150½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1/16 down for ready at 25 15/16 and 1/16 down for forward at 26 1/16. The local market opened at 75—12 for ready and the settlement, but a better enquiry caused rates to advance about 5 annas and the market closed steady as under.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	1	0
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	76	1	0
1st Settlement	76	1	0
2nd Settlement	76	3	0

Export of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 8th June 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway	52	61,652
B.B. & C.I. Railway	32	38,4[illegible]7

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day and a few transactions were booked in the vicinity of Rs. 95-10-9 for the 30th June delivery. Ready paper was placed at Rs. 96.

5 per cent. Tansa Bonds changed hands at Rs. 118-8 (1953).

SHARES

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a slightly weak tone to-day.

David opened at Rs. 503¾ but at the close stood at Rs. 501¼.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 445.

Standards dropped to Rs. 1,040 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,032½.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,865.

Swadeshi at Rs. 1,460 and Colaba at Rs 1,457½.

Currimbhai changed hands at Rs. 215 and Crescent at Rs. 108¾.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 940 to Rs. 947½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 231.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 83-8 but at the close declined to Rs. 82. Deferred were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 149 to Rs. 153.

Gujerat Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 105.

Oriental Life Insurance Co. shares moved up to Rs. 600.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Small steady market, undertone good," (New York):—"Purely local trading." (Crop):—"Texas complains of weeds and grass, abandoning of acreage and weevils, but improving somewhat slowly. In Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana stands are excellent, except that boll weevils are appearing earlier than usual and in unusually large quantities."

Gruning:—"Drought continues causing anxiety in Atlantic States."

A. Stern and Co.:—"Unless crop accounts continue good, chances are in favour of the market improving. There is a good undertone and any favourable circumstance will cause an advance. We expect the general tendency of the market to be upwards, and would prefer operating on the bull side on reactions."

The American markets opened steadier, but close 2 to 4 points lower. The home markets show no special feature and there is not much business doing. Crop accounts continue conflicting.

The local market opened steady at Rs.241 for fine Khamgaon Akola July and Rs. 292 for good Broach March. There has been a fair enquiry for contracts of Khamgaon Akola July and business has been done at Rs. 243. New crop fine Bengal January has also been in demand and the rate has advanced to Rs. 236. All descriptions have shared more or less in the rise as also in the demand and the tone of the market at the close is very steady.

There has been a good enquiry for ready cotton by exporters, and mills are also buying more freely. Prices are steadier.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals			228	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals			236	,,
Do.			218	June
Do.			222	July
M.G. Kandeish			224 214	June
Do.			229 219	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"			265	Jan. 1915
Do.			240	June
Do.			244	July
M.G. Broach			294	March 1915
Do.			284	June
Do.			286	July
M.G. Muttia			215 208	July
Do.			218 206	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			265	June
Do.			266	July
M.G. Westerns			284	June July
H.G. Westerns			259	,,
M.G. Compta			288	,,
M.G. Mirai			293	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Barely steady
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	16,000
Future delivery prices:—	

Months.	To-day's price.
J.J.	7.24 — 2
J.A.	7.24 ,, 2
A.S.	7.11 ,, 3
S.O.	6.88 ,, 4
O.N.	6.79 ,, 3
N.D.	6.72 ,, 3
D.J.	6.70 ,, 3
J.F.	6.70 ,, 3
F.M.	6.70 ,, 3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT:—The Market is quiet but steady

B.T. Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	14	0R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	5	13	6 ,,

LINSEED:—The Market is firm

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold Brown Ready	8	13	0B. T.
Bold Brown Sept	9	10	0R. T

RAPESEED:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brown Cawnpore	8	2	0B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	2	0R. T.

TEELSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White	55	0	0
Black Kutni	45	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

GROUNDNUTS—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	8	0

MOWRASEED:—The Markets is quiet

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
July-August	7.	6	0R. T.

POPPYSEED:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
June July	10	15	0R. T.

CASTORSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	0	0
Sept. Oct,	7	6	0R. T.

COTTONSEED:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	24	12	0
Guzerat	24	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday.

Cotton	10,936 Bales.
Wheat	7,168 Owts
Linseed	7,376 ,,
Rape, Ba', etc.	2,872 ,,
Gingellyseed	234 ,,
Poppyseed	2 492 ,,
Groundnuts	328 ,,
Castorseed	6,197 ,,
Rice	17,154 ,,
Myrabollams	4,498 ,,
Cottonseed	20,211 ,,
Mowraseed	180 ,,
Gram	1,653 ,,
Jowar	10,789 ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley	Nil. ,,

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	54XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,650
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1,632½
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	8½
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	--	Nil.	19½
Central Co-operative ank, Rs. 25	--	As 8-8	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25	--	44%	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 50 / New Issue Rs. 15	-- / June	10% / 10%	80 nom / 15 nom
Punjab National Bank	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	--	--	3
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P	--	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	--	16%	£62
Mercantile Bank £2 12½ A / £12½ B	--	8% / 8%	£22 / £22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	March	6%	£2½
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	630

Press Companies.

Akbar	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	190
Broach City	Oct.	14	290
Fort	Nov.	6	290
Godavery Valley	--	6	90
Harvey and Sabapath	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M.	--	15	150
Hingolee	Sept.	6	70
Indian Cotton	Jan.	10	132½
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	--	7%	70[illegible]
Kamgaum	Sept.	Nil	190
Mahmudpura Co,	--	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	18
Manmar Manufg.	Aug.	12½	220
New East India	Sep.	40	700
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov	50	370
New Berar	Jan.	40	530
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	685
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd.	Sept.	30	642½
Vardwan G.P.	--	12	135

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	840
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing	--	--	60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing	--	--	120
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,	--	25	615
Bombay United	Apl.-Nov.	20	460
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	227½
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	1365
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	570
Chinoi Silk	--	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	55	1460
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	580
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	108½
Currimbhoy	do.	10	215
David	May-Nov.	20	501½
Edward Sasson	April	10	170
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	445
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,370
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	296½
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	525
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5	98½XD
Indian Manufacturing	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6	145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Balco	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Kastoorchand Mills	New	--	475
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25	700
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,360XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	745
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1115
Madhowji Dharamsi	Apl.-Sept.	60	1,032½
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,660
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1670
Meyer Sassoon	--	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,315
Nawab of Cambay	--	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	8	222½
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1065
Phoenix	Apl.-Sep	8	165
Presidency	April	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	685
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	420
Sholapore	Apl. Sep.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	235
S. Mahratta	Nov.	--	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1060
Sun	--	Nil	112½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	245
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	65	1,460
Tata Mills O. Re. 50	New	New	2½ Premium
,, ,, 5½ P. Rs. 50	New	New	20 Dis
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1,200
Vishnu Cotton	--	Nil	375
W 7 % P		Nil	620
Western India	Nov.	60	425
Ysoore Spinning	April	15	235

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 10.

The monsoon has given more rain in the Peninsula, practically none in North-west India. The weather continues disturbed in extreme north. Thunderstorms persist in North-east India.

The temperature is low in North-west India and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, the West Coast, south of Goa; local in Assam, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab hills, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, Gujarat, West Central Provinces, South-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy and Kyaukpyu, four inches; Moulmein and Bassein, two; Diamond Island, five; Akyab, three; Myitkyina and Shillong, one and a half; Murree, three-quarters; Nagpur, one; Sholapur, three-quarters; Raichur, two; Mangalore, one and a half; Madura, a half.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Wednesday, the 10th June 1914, giving data for the preceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual in the extreme north Day temperature has risen but is still in defect except at Multan; night tenperture is also belw normal at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0'37" of rain. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen but still in slight defect during the day in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in slight excess at Karachi but in moderate to fairly large defect elsewhere; night temperature is also below normal at Jacobabad, Jodhpur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval records 0'17" of rain. Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moerately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur records 1'18" of rain. Skies are clear in the north-eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in defect in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Karwar records 0'57" of rain Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Mormugoa.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0'39", Ahmednagar 0'88", Solapur 0'70", Aurangabad 0'42" and Nizamabad 0'48". Skies are lighty to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased in the Punjab, Rajputana and upper Sind and been insignificant in Gujarat and in the north Konkan and light and local on the south Kathiawar coast while in Malabar and the adjacent parts of the Konkan it has increased slightly. There has been an increase of rainfall also in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad, precipitation having been fairly general in the former area and moderately so in the latter area. Isolated showers have been reported from the Central and the United Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and local rain in the Konkan and some showers in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY the 10th of June 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall Part 24 hour.	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	95.2	78.9	88	..	..	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (0th)	113.3	93.0	31	..	..	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.0	83.9	45	..	..	—0.04
Rawalpind	99.1	69.2	57	..	..	—0.29
Lahore	101.6	78.0	50	..	0.37	0.23
Simla	102.5	79.3	40	..	..	..
Ambala	98.1	75.5	62	..	2.17	2.16
Delhi	101.2	82.2	52	..	0.31	0.03
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.3	84.4	48	..	2.33	2.17
Mainpuri	102.3	81.7	48	..	0.98	0.96
Jhansi	103.8	86.0	27	..	0.55	0.43
Cawnpore	102.0	78.3	59	0.37	0.55	0.20
Allahabad	104.9	85.5	39	..	0.19	0.10
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	96.9	77.8	70	..	1.19	0.17
Karachi	95.3	82.3	76	..	0.00	—0.09
Ajmer	93.6	80.3	57	..	3.09	3.00
Jaipore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kotah	100.6	84.6	45	..	1.71	1.22
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.8	80.3	76	..	0.00	—0.19
Dwarka	90.3	81.9	82	0.03	0.03	—0.29
Veraval	87.0	82.3	85	0.17	0.32	0.32
Rajkot	101.5	79.3	76	..	0.33	0.20
Bhavnagar Part	102.2	82.2	75	..	0.75	0.43
Surat	92.7	82.0	70	..	0.30	—0.09
Ahmedabad	98.6	70.6	66	..	0.50	0.41
Deesa	94.5	77.6	67	0.02	1.46	1.46
Neemuch	95.1	76.4	71	..	1.29	1.10
Indore	95.1	75.9	63	..	1.63	0.61
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbelpore	96.8	77.9	64	..	0.63	0.45
Saugor	97.8	76.0	53	..	0.39	0.34
Hoshangabad	101.3	79.8	59	0.02	0.81	0.00
Khandwa	97.6	79.2	69	..	2.57	1.66
Akola	101.5	77.7	49	..	0.02	—0.17
Amraoti	100.1	77.7	58	..	1.04	—0.48
Nagpur	89.8	76.1	60	1.18	1.75	0.00
Chanda	90.6	76.8	66	..	0.82	—0.45
Raipur	99.7	83.8	54	..	0.08	—0.88
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.4	83.4	77	0.03	0.32	—3.10
Ratnagiri	89.5	79.7	79	0.04	2.88	—5.13
Mormugao	93.0	81.6	83	0.01	3.55	—4.07
Karwar	88.8	77.9	89	0.57	2.88	—9.10
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.3	71.1	75	0.38	0.77	—0.66
Ahmednagar	97.9	70.0	81	0.38	0.60	—1.52
Poona	93.2	74.5	66	..	..	—1.48
Sholapur	100.3	70.1	82	0.28	1.28	—0.70
Bijapur	95.4	73.1	78	0.09	0.09	—1.45
Belgaum	86.8	69.0	71	..	0.02	—2.58
Aurangabad	93.9	69.7	86	0.42	2.12	—0.78
Nizamabad (Indur)	96.1	72.2	70	0.43	0.76	—0.18
Hyderabad	95.7	73.2	78	..	0.31	—1.09
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.6	74.3	86	1.53	5.73	—5.74
Calicut	89.1	75.1	87	0.12	6.51	—4.46
Cochin	88.7	75.6	81	0.29	5.95	—3.12
Colombo	87.3	74.8	95	0.48	1.81	—1.78
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	107.8	82.8	57	..	0.38	—1.06
Nellory	101.7	77.3	59	..	0.00	—0.88
Cuddapha	105.9	79.5	53	0.06	0.06	—0.96
Madras	102.6	77.2	64	0.02	0.24	—0.40
Bangalore	92.6	69.1	69	..	0.22	—1.80
Coimbatore	95.1	72.7	80	..	0.28	—0.18
Trichinopoly	101.2	81.1	56	..	0.00	—0.63
Negapatam	99.7	79.6	62	..	0.39	0.04

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 10th June was 29.902 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

	Bombay 9th June.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.682 inches.
Temperature of Air	87.3degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.6 ,,
Dew Point	78 3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.750 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy- 10)	4.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	92.4 ,,
Minimum do. do.	81.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W S W
Movement of Wind do.	205miles.
Fall of Rain	0.02inches.
Total fall during month	0.31 ,,
Do. do. year	0.46 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th June	0.01 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h m	ft. in.	June	h m	ft. in.
W	10	m 0 12	26 8	10	m 6 9	14 7
		1 11 a	29 8		7 18 a	18 8
TH	11	m 1 1	28 4	11	m 6 53	15 4
		1 56 a	29 2		8 8 a	18 9
F	12	m 1 49	25 10	12	m 7 36	16 4
		2 34 a	28 5		8 58 a	18 10
S.	13	m 2 36	25 2	13	m 8 19	17 7
		3 14 a	27 6		9 48 a	19 0
S	14	m 3 24	24 7	14	m 9 [illegible]	18 9
		3 53 a	26 8		10 38 a	19 1
M	15	m 4 18	24 1	15	m 9 51	19

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 10th

S. S. Olympia	Henderson	Liverpool May 16,
S. S. Kommodore	Muhlbaner	Durban May 13,
S. S. Rappenfels	Goonan	New York May 9,

DEPARTURES.

June 10th

S. S. Konig	Coltzon	Durban etc.

The following vessels obtained her port clearance yesterday :—

S. S. Malay Maru	Sukawa	Kobe etc.
S. S. Barpeta	Minett	Persian Gulf via Karachi.
S. S. Barala	Halyoake	Do.
S. S. Almora	Rankine	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer	Australian	for	Noumea
,,	Olympia	for	Liverpool etc.
,,	Craigina	for	Baltismore

* To arrive

S. S. City of Manchester:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Manchester outward bound passed Perim on the 8th inst., and is due here at noon on Monday the 15th inst.

S. S. City of Paris:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris, outward bound passed the Canal on the 9th inst., and is due to arrive here during the morning of the 19th inst.

S.S. Olympia:—The Anchar Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons, Captain J.L. Handerson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she had left on May 16, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Kommodere:—The German East Africa Line steamer Kommodore, 3,879 tons, Captain T. R. Muhlbane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, which port she had left on May 13, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rappenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Rappenfels, 3,675 tons, Captain Goonan, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, which port she had left on May 9 with a general cargo and 85,000 cases kersene oil.

S. S. Malay Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Malay Maru, 3,325 tons, Captain K Sukawa, will sail to-day for Kobe etc, with a general cargo.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barptar 1,876 tons. Captain H. F Minett, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain T. V. Holyoake, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Almora:—The steamer almora, 2,835 tons, Captain R. Rankine, will sail to-day for Karachi, with ballast.

P. DOCK.

Wednesday, June 10th 1914

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A	Shirala	Morrison	M. M. & Co
B	Karala	Holyoake	M. M. & Co
D & E	Kandelfels	Oltker	W. & A. G. & Co
F	Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
O	Eugine Grosos	Dwager	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co
2	Palamcotta	Dawning	M. M. & Co
3	Nurani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
5	Sutherland	Lonestaff	W. & A. G. & Co
6	Inaba Maru	Shino	N. J. K.
7	Crostafels	Schneider	W. & A. G. & Co
8	Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K.
9	Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
10 & 11	Chinkoa	Summer	M. M. & Co
12 & 13	Nicomedia	Cornelius	D. N. & Sons
14	Lhasa	Manely	M. M. & Co
14	Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
14	[illegible]	Curtbush	M. M. & Co
15	Sahadar	Crabbin	T. M. & Co
16	Barpeta	Minnett	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
3	Upada	Le Broq	M. M. & Co
4	Assaye	Coltwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
5	Itaura	Chidley	M. M. & Co
6	City of Benares	Martin	K. N. & Co
7	India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
8	Malay Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K
14	Sarfar	Weeks	H. M. Soostri
15	Islam	Watson	T. M. & Co
16	Kowsik	Brewis	Arab Steamer.
17	Rahimani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Naseric ..... McDougall ..... K. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Benbrook ..... Jenkins ..... W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Almora	Rankined	W. & A. G. & Co
Bandra	Mands	M. M. & Co.
Craigina	Edwards	W. & A. Z. & Co.
Clan Forbes	Pagan	J. F. & Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Knight Bachelor	Kendall	T. M. & Co
Kirklee	Ourle	
Kommodore	Muhlbaner	A. S. & Co
Indula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Arlenbad	Baldaras	A. L. S. N. Co
Neldenfels	Hocket	W. & A. G. & Co
Palwan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Quilon	Doss	M. M. & Co
Queda	Atton	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kisboth	W. & A. G. & Co
Keppenfels	Goonan	W. & A. G. & Co
Sutlej	Potter	P. & O. S. N. Co
Surda	Bishop	M. M. & Co
[illegible]	Kaye & M.	Kwat & Co
Thosro	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Victoria	Rule	T. M. & Co
Vosges	Cadlon	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

10th June, 1914

FOR LONDON.

India (s) 2 cases woolen carpets, A. Fazulbhoy; 3 bales cotton rugs, 1 bale woollen rugs, 16 cwts. wild mace, 10 cwts. cardamon shells, Mr. A. Kayum; 1 bale cotton carpets, Thos. Cook & Son.; 1 bundle woollen carpets, Allen Brothers & Co.

Arabia (s) 100 bales hemp, G. Verjee & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

In ia (s) 2 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Son; 3 bales woollen druggets, A. Bachmann.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Benares (s) 1 pot rassa oil, M. Jaferbhoy.

Engene-Grosos (s) 990 cwts. ground nuts, 991 cwts. castor seed, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, B. S. Lloyd & Co.; 6,000 cwts. gingelly seed, L. Dreyfus & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Engene-Grosos (s) 165 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.; 110 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.; 400 cwts. muster seed, M. Somjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Engene-Grosos (s) 330 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.; 1,500 tons. manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

Nicomedia (s) 351 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR FLANDERS.

Kandelvels (s) 50 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kandelfels (s) 605 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 3,400 cwts. poppyseed, 2,000 cwts. rapeseed, 1,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts. linseed, 1,000 cwts. rapeseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, John Fachiri; 550 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 2,001 cwts. gingelly seed, E. D. Sassoon and C.; 100 cwts. gum alibamum, 50 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jaferbhoy; 210 cwts. gum arabic, 975 cwts. myrabollams, S. Cooverji and Co.; 110 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.

Crostafels (s) 110 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 55 bales cotton, C. Peraj and Co.; 165 bales cotton, Solomon Brothers; 10 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 202 cwts. kiree, C. Hummel and Co.; 8 bales cotton fly, Solomon Brothers; 1 cwt. myrabollams, M. H. Dehdashti; 110 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Kandelfels (s) 105 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverji and Co.; 110 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Crostafels (s) 52 cwts. fishmaws R. Dhunjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Iran (s) 115 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,654 cwts. cotton seed, R. Khimji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran (s) 2 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 62 bales cotton, 138 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj and Co.

Chinkoa (s) 110 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 1,000 cwts. gingelly seed, 1,000 cwts. rapeseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.; 1,000 cwts. myrabollams, L. Pragjee; 385 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia (s) 500 casks 18 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR KOBE.

Jinsen Maru (s) 887 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 337 cwts. fishmaws, Besho and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Jinsen Maru (s) 613 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Jinsen Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Inaba Maru (s) 8 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Inaba Maru (s) 38 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye (s) 250 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye (s) 5 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 75 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Surada from Calcutta, Agents M. M. and Co.—3,845 bags rice, 247 bags turmeric, 179 bales twine, 60 bags boiler cement, 60 casks C. N. oils, 10 cases yellow metal sheeting, 141 coils 74 packages manilla rope, 13 bales 3 cases printing paper, 118 cases soap, 4 bags cinamon flour, 1,198 bags B. nuts, 70 bags dry ginger, 114 bags pepper, 571 chests 73 cases 200 tins tea, 2,300 bales cotton, 30 cases umbrellas, 2,419 bundles 696 pieces teak scantlings, 1,710 pieces J. W. scantlings and boards, 217 bundles J. W battens, 24 bags sugar.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

COAL TO THE FORE AGAIN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

In the Calcutta share market to-day coal shares resumed the leading position. Transactions included:—

Coal,—Bengal Biridih 4; Balgora 24; Damra 1 1/4; Jumoni 4 1/4; Minto 29 1/2; Ondal 3 1/2; Phoenix 7 7/8; Parasia 3; Raneegunge 21 1/8; (ex. div) Seebpore 32 (prem.)

Jute,—Barnagore (ord) 63 1/2; Kamarhatty (ord) 118.

Tea,—Bishnauth 23 1/2.

Cotton—Dunbar (pref) 30. Miscellaneous,—Port (shipping) 16 1/4.

SEEING EYE TO EYE.

STUDENT'S HINT ABOUT MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MONOCLE.

Several amusing incidents marked Mr Austen Chamberlain's visit to the Oxford Union to take part in a debate "That this House supports the Home Rule Bill as a step towards the ultimate federal organisation of the United Kingdom."

Before the debate one of the members threw out the hint that the president and Mr. Austen Chamberlain as a proof of mutual admiration, should exchange eyeglasses. There was a burst of laughter and the president gravely thanked the member for his suggestion.

Some questions were put as to the price of introducing suffragettes into the meeting, and fun was caused by the librarian's list of books purchased. This included "When Ulster Stood Alone," bought for one-half penny.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said frankly, he himself did not think a federal organisation was desirable for a country situated as Ireland was; but he would make a sacrifice by joining in the federal system or, at any rate, trying to find a federal system which was practical, sooner than face the dangerous and disastrous results of civil war.

On a vote the motion was defeated by 317 votes to 234.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place next winter in Calcutta, between Iltyd Nicholl Clayton, Royal Garrison Artillery, second son of Lieutenant Colonel W. L. N. Clayton, of Sandown, Isle of Wight, and Marjorie Clemence, only daughter of Sir William Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Vice-President of the Council of the Governor of Bengal.

SPORT AT HOME.

GREAT GOLF WEEK.

CRICKET MATCHES.

The English athletic public will probably have another opportunity of seeing G. H Patching compete at the English athletic championships says the Sporting correspondent of the "English Mail." The South African contemplates another visit to England, and he will make an attempt to win the 100 yards championship, an event he secured in 1912, in 4-5 secs. His action is a model one, and many runners who waste energy by bad arm-action, and whose body-carriage leaves much to be desired, could learn a lot by watching him closely.

Patching will find W. A. Applegarth a harder man to beat than in 1912, and the race between them ought to be worth seeing. Another runner in C. W. Taylor, of the Surrey A.C., may be equal to taking the visitor. Taylor won his club championship with the watch showing 10 secs., and he is capable of improvement.

BOXING.

Times are indeed changed when we see two visiting boxers filling the position at the head of the bill at a home boxing entertainment. The meeting of Otto Flint, heavyweight champion of Germany; and Terry Keller, of Australia, in London, aroused big interest, both having won bouts since they arrived here.

Flint shaped like the more finished boxer, but on the other hand Keller soon showed that hard punching was his strong card. He simply would not be denied, and boring in, he was satisfied to take all his rival's blows, so long as he could get in some in return. The bout was scheduled to go fifteen rounds, but it came to an end in the fifth. Flint commenced well, and a hard right swing to Keller's head severely shook up the Australian. He soon returned to the attack, however, and his powerful body-blows caused Flint to slacken. During the fourth round the German did a lot of holding, so that the referee entered the ring. The official was kept busy trying to part the rivals, and it was plain that Flint had lost his strength. The end came in the fifth round, Flint virtually retiring, as he went down on his knees to be counted out.

It was another case of the more polished boxer being defeated by a rugged fighter, able to give and take punishment. We have not yet seen the best of Keller, and the writer will be surprised should the Australian fail to gain more victories.

REFUSING GOLD.

The boxing game is a paying one when a star performer can afford to refuse £1,250 for taking part in a bout.

The latest item is that an English sportsman was willing to put down thousands for another meeting between Carpentier and Wells, the bout to be decided in private, for the benefit of his guests. The Frenchman was willing, but the Englishman declined to sign articles, pending the decision of his match with Colin Bell, of Australia.

Meanwhile, there is talk of a match in London between Carpentier and Bell.

More important still, a step has been made towards completing arrangements for a match in London between Carpentier and Gunboat Smith, of America. The present intention is to stage the bout in July, and the men will contest for the white heavyweight championship of the world and a purse of £5,000. This represents a record sum of money for England, and, as before alluded to, it is strange to contemplate two visiting boxers meeting in London for the world's championship.

BILLIARDS.

After a very interesting struggle, Reece (rec. 1,000) managed to defeat Inman in their match of 18,000 up, by 418 points. Early in the match it looked as though Reece would gain a very easy win, but Inman then got going, and was only one point behind his rival on the tenth day of the match. The Oldham player drew away, however, so that he was 288 in front when the final day's play commenced. This was a small lead for players of their ability, and Inman is usually such a fine finisher that many in the company expected to see him hailed the winner in the end. It was Reece who did best in the evening, however, and he finally prevailed by 418 points.

The feature of the last day's play in the Gray *v.* Newman match, was a fine break of 662 by the former. This enabled him to pass his rival, and at the end the scores were 17,232 to 16,707 in his favour. Time did not permit of the match being concluded, so a draw resulted. Gray had the satisfaction of scoring 2,525 more points than his rival, however, which is far better than Inman did in his recent match with Newman.

POLO.

Another trial match between the English side for America and Mr. Buckmaster's team was played at Hurlingham. It drew a very big crowd, and with the weather at its best, the scene was brilliant.

Capt. Leslie Cheape played at back for England, which led to lots of discussion. It is the opinion of many good judges that No. 1 is his proper place, and that England's prospects of regaining the cup would be better if he played in that position. Possibly, this may come to pass, for efforts are still being made to induce Major Hunter to cross the Atlantic, in which case he would fill the position of back, which would leave Capt. Cheape free for No. 1.

As the ponies for the All-England side had been shipped to New York, the players were on strange mounts, and this naturally handicapped them, so that the scratch side scored twice during the opening period. In the next, however, England did better, hitting three goals. Capt. Tomkinson scored two, and Capt. Barrett the other, though a grand hit-up by Capt. Cheape paved the way for the second goal hit through by Capt. Tomkinson.

An accident happened during the third period which might easily have proved serious for England. Lord Wodehouse and Capt. Tomkinson were riding each other off in racing for the ball, when the former's pony stumbled and threw its rider. He was not seriously hurt, and it was at first, unnoticed that Capt. Tomkinson had injured himself. It appeared that he dislocated his shoulder, but after having it treated he went on playing. Fortunately, it was not his striking arm, so that no great damage was done.

There was another big crowd at Roehampton, when England's chosen players again met Mr. Buckmaster's side in a further trial game. The latter opened the scoring, and another goal followed before the first period expired. It was not until the third period that England managed to score, whilst Capt. Cheape made it "two all" during the fifth period. Mr. Buckmaster's side showed to advantage during the sixth period; Capt. Bellville gave his side the lead again, and, with two more goals following, the scratch side beat England by 6 goals to 3. The result was disappointing, even allowing for the beaten players being on strange mounts.

THE FINAL TRIAL.

The final trial between England and Mr. Buckmaster's side was played at Ranelagh, on Wednesday. This time the representatives of England combined better, and when the fifth period ended they were leading by 6 goals to 4. Another goal followed in the next period, but Capt. Bellville reduced the adverse score, so that at the end the score was 7 goals to 5 in favour of England. It is the opinion that the inclusion of Capt. Cheape has greatly strengthened the side, and it is believed that the visitors will have a sporting chance of winning the Cup.

BIG SCORING IN CRICKET.

Mead, of Hants, was at his best when he played an innings of 213 against the powerful Yorkshire attack. His innings lasted three hours and three-quarters, and included twenty-six 4's.

Another big batting feat was Hearne's (J. W.) 228 for the M. C. C. against the Minor Counties at Lord's. He was batting three hours and ten minutes, and hit three 6's and twenty-six 4's.

In contrast to this, the Minor Counties fared badly against S. J. Pegler, who took 6 wickets for 60 runs.

More excellent bowling was seen in the Surrey *v.* Somerset match at Bath, Hitch taking 4 Somerset wickets for 17 runs, whilst White, of Somerset, claimed 6 victims for 49 runs.

GOLF.

This is the greatest week in the history of English golf, the annual amateur championship at Sandwich creating unusual interest. A record entry was received, no fewer than 232 players sending in their names, America being strongly represented whilst Australia, France, and Sweden also sent players. The opening sensation was furnished by the defeat of Jerome Travers, the most fancied of the American contingent. Hernet C. A. Palmer, of Birmingham, in the first round, and the veteran of fifty-five proved too good for the American champion. The home man's iron nerve and determined spirit carried him through.

Palmer did not start too well. Indeed, both players gave a display of rather indifferent golf. Owing to weak putting, Palmer was always struggling for halves.

At the twelfth hole he was 2 down, and the match appeared to be as good as over. The thirteenth, which was halved, saw him in no better position and with less time to retrieve the situation.

But he is a player who never believes he is beaten until the last hole is played.

Winning the fourteenth and halving the fifteenth hole, he got all square by winning the sixteenth in 3.

Then at the seventeenth came the lead for which he had fought so valiantly. The American missed his drive, and Palmer won the hole.

For the second time in the course of the round, Travers took his driving iron from the tee and out-distanced Palmer by some yards. The latter, however, played the better second on the green, and winning the hole in another 4 to 5, secured a great victory by 2 up.

The loser took his defeat well, and heartily congratulated his rival. He was not supposed to suffer from nerves, but it was plain to see that he "went to pieces" towards the end when Palmer got on terms.

Neither played good golf, if judged by their scores of 89 and 90 for the round, but it must be remembered that they were manœuvring to win holes and not return a low score.

The winner used to be a racing cyclist many years ago, and no doubt his ability as a golfer is partly due to the determination acquired in his races. Mr. Palmer only took up golf when thirty-six years of age and as he was suffering from lumbago the day before his victory, his success was all the more remarkable. He did not survive the next round, however, being defeated by a fellow townsman in F. Carr. Palmer was 4 down with five to play, but he squared the match at the eighteenth hole, only to lose at the nineteenth.

OUIMET BEATEN.

Another of America's stalwarts in F. Ouimet went under to H. S. B. Tubbs, of Littlestone, in the third round. Ouimet is the youth who tied with Harry Varden and E. Ray, of England, for the open championship of America last September, and won the play-off. Tubbs is twenty-six years of age, and was at scratch when seventeen years old. He was 1 up at the turn, Ouimet often getting off the the line. Both also putt badly, but when Tubbs became 2 up at the tenth, and also won the twelfth, matters looked bright. The knowledge that he was beating the American made Tubbs nervous, but after losing the fourteenth, he again became 3 up at the fifteenth. Losing the next two holes, his lead was reduced to 1, and they went to the eighteenth tee amidst great excitement. Fortunately for Tubbs, he regained his nerve, and his second shot sent the ball within a yard of the whole. On the other hand, Ouimets's ball ran over the green into the rough, and though his next shot was a good one, he missed his putt, and Tubbs won by 2 up.

Ouimet smiled broadly as he congratulated the winner, remarking: "I guess I must give up golf." His defeat reduced the American players left in to "Chick" Evans and H. Weber, who showed good form during the third round.

Next to the Ouimet-Tubbs match, the meeting of H. H. Hilton (holder) and R. Harris aroused most interest in the third round. The champion was two up at the turn, but a 3 at the tenth, and more fine play at the twelfth enabled Harris to square the match. He was stymied at the thirteenth however, and put both balls into the hole, whilst he lost the next through finding a bunker, so Hilton prevailed after a keen struggle.

The American invasion was completely repelled during the fourth round, when C. B. Macfarlane beat "Chick" Evans, and Captain C. K. Hutchinson disposed of H. Weber.

The first-named showed wonderful form when going out, his score being 3, 4, 3, 6, 4, 2, 3, 3, 3, or 31, for the nine holes. He turned five up, and was dormy six, but lost the next three holes. Recovering, however, he won the sixteenth, and so prevailed by 4 and 2.

Captain Hutchinson had an easy task against Weber, winning by 6 and 4, which ended the prospects of the championship going to a visitor. Curiously enough, both Macfarlane and Hutchinson, failed in the next round, E. Martin-Smith and N. F. Hunter, being their conquerors.

THE HOLDER DEFEATED.

One of the greatest matches was between H. H. Hilton (holder) and E. Blackwell. The champion took the lead at once, but was one down at the turn, when Blackwell's score was 36 to his rival's 37. The Scot subsequently increased his advantage, Hilton being faulty in his putting, so that he lost by 2 and 1.

The conqueror of the champion did not enjoy his triumph very long, for he was beaten in the fifth round by L. A. Phillips, a Welsh international Rugby player, who won at the nineteenth hole.

CRICKET.

We have had glorious cricket weather of late, with the result that batsmen have enjoyed themselves, whilst many bowlers have had their averages damaged. Some big hitting was seen in the first innings of the Kent v. Somerset match at Taunton. C. E. Hatfeild laid on the willow to some purpose when making 62, as may be judged by his hits, including one 8, one 6, and six 4's. It should be added, however, that an overthrow accounted for half of the 8.

Gunn (G.) and Lee gave a brilliant display when making the runs which gave Notts a fine win over Sussex. The former scored 102 (not out) and Lee 83. The latter has "arrived," his innings including twelve 4's, whilst Gunn hit eight 4's.

More excellent form was shown during the Gloucester v. Northants match at Northampton. Dipper (63) and M. A. Green 61 (not out) managed to show that run-getting was possible, though only one of the others reached double figures during the second innings of Gloucestershire. Dipper hit a 6 and three 4's, whilst Green was responsible for two 6's and six 4's. Another feature of the match was the bowling of Wells, who took 3 wickets for 12 runs during the second innings of Gloucestershire.

Several footballers are more than useful on the cricket field of whom Sharp, Iremonger, and C. B. Fry are notable examples. Surrey has a good football-cricketer in Ducat, who does big things for the Aresenal in the winter, and makes many runs for Surrey in the summer. He defied the Worcestershire bowlers for two hours and fifty minutes at the Oval on Monday, his innings of 118 including two 5's and fourteen 4's.

WARNER'S GOOD KNOCK.

Visitor at the Lord's match between Middlesex and Sussex were pleased to see P. F. Warner showing his best form. He played an attractive innings of 72, which occupied eighty minutes, whilst his hits included nine 4's.

Another excellent innings was that of F. J. Mann, whose forcing tactics produced 42 runs in quick time, his chief hits being a 6 and six 4's. He also played a second innings of 60, hitting nine 4's.

A young Bath batsman in A. E. D. Rippon did splendidly for Somerset against Kent at Taunton. It was only his second appearance in a county match, yet he carried his bat through the innings for 87, no one else making more than 27.

Humphreys was seen to advantage during the second innings of Kent, when he made 121 not out, there being eight hits for 4 in his innings.

Cambridg University appears to have secured a batsman of ability in L. C. Leggatt, an Eton Freshman. He carried his bat through the first innings of G. W. V. Hopley's XI. against S. H. Saville's side, his contribution amounting to 160. He was batting four hours and fifty minutes, and hit a 6 and sixteen 4's. A. C. P. Arnold's 86 was another good innings, which included a 5 and thirteen 4's.

REMARKABLE BOWLING.

Booth, of Yorkshire, did not come up to expectation during the M. C. C. tour in South Africa, but he has been very much to the fore since his return. He was the big factor in Yorkshire's easy win over Essex in the match at Leyton, during which he took 4 wickets for 160 runs.

The two other county matches he has played in this season have yielded him 14 wickets for 99 runs, so that already he claims twentynine victims.

The middlesex v. Sussex match who gave Tarrant and Hearne (J. W.) a chance to shine. During the second innings of Sussex, Hearne secured 5 wickets for 24 runs, whilst the Australian claimed four victims for 20 runs.

More excellent bowling was seen in the Somerset and Kent match, Fielder taking 7 wickets for 85 runs, Woolley 4 for 32, and Bly the 3 for 33 on behalf of Kent.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

CONQUEST OF THE NIGHT.

THE GREATEST ENEMY OF MAN.

No. 137. Popular Bull's Eye Lens. Switch contact. Rs. 2-8. Post free.

Spare Refills As. 10 each. Post free.

Night has terrors and dangers enough to chill any stout heart.

Nothing but light and plenty of it can conquer it and afford the needed protection from it.

OUR ELECTRIC POCKET AND OTHER INDEPENDENT PORTABLE LAMPS

give the brightest light exactly where needed at a negligible cost, and remain constant friends every where in house or out of it.

They are specially meant for places where open flame would be inconvenient or dangerous. They go into the smalles pocket and are absolutely clean as well at ever ready.

WANTED AGENTS EVERY WHERE.

SEND FOR LIST.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO.,
CAMP-**KARACHI.**

Use "The Amulet" Glare Protector. *(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)*

For Cool Clear Vision

With neutral tinted Lenses.

Price

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW.

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.

With amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 15
" hayscopyll " " " " Rs. 15

Saves a host of trouble.

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES:

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

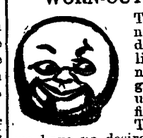
Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras, Rangoon.

Head Offices:—
67 & 68 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book stall

TIRED.

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN



The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly. devoid of energy or ambition lifeless without any reason nary day's work, listless and grow fagged out over the ordiunable to find the cause. We find ourselves and are so often That's what many of us often we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking at the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICA COMPANY, DEPT. B. M., 155, Jumma Musjid Market

Can you DOUBT this?

Dr. W. COOK, M.A., M D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.

Dr. Sunderland writes from London: A 6 months' bed-ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual. (Original Testimonials open to inspection).

KADI CURES WORST ASTHMA.

BRONCHITIS, ALL COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.

Price Re. 1-8.

To be had of all dealers.

D. SPECIFIC Co.,
Medows Street, Fort

After the stress and worry of a busy da at the office take a dose of Stearns' W of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a strength and energy.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Howitt Phillips Co., "A Member for Tattersaill's," Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

Howitt Phillips Co., "The Barrier", Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

Howitt Phillips Co., "Alone in London", Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

Bombay Corporation 3-40.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Variety and Pictures, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

NAMING CEREMONY.

AZAD.—On the 7th instant, at Milton House, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Azad was given the name of Snehalata Umrao Fatima.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Railway Time Table—The following are the hours of arrival and deparature of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-0	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter class)	7-25	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Major H. F. Busch, Commanding.

June 11.

392. Musketary. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows—
Friday 12th Inst.—"C" and "D" Coys. Class Firing.
Saturday 13th Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 14th Inst.—"D" Coy. Club Shoot.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

393. Miniature Range. The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice, commencing Thursday 11th Inst. All recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd Class shots are particularly invited to attend.

(Signed) O. T. MacR Leckie, Captain, Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOL NEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

June 10.

188. Signalling Class. Thursday 11th June 1914. The Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters on Thursday next the 14th June 1914, at 6-45 p.m.

189. Resignations. The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from the dates stated:—
No. 911 Gunner C. W. Maidment No. 2 Coy. from 17th May. 1914.
No. 97 Sapper H. Plumb E. E. Company from 8th June 1914.

(Sd.) R. C. D. Graham, Captain R. A. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA

By kind premission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

1. March ....."A Bunch of Roses"...R. Chapi.
2. Dance-Intermezzo ....."Laughing Eyes" Finck.
3. Valse ....."Destiny" .....Baynes.
4. Selection ....."Songs and Dances of Northern Europe" .....Kuhner.
5. Morcean ....."In der Natch"..... Gilbert
6. Selection ..."The Dancing Mistress" Monckton.
7. Two Step ....."Puppchen" .....Gilbert.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of the passengers booked to proceed by the Homeward mail steamer India sailing next Saturday:—

Maj. R. H. E. Pratt; Mr. Richards; Mr. D. Graham; Mr. F. B. Pendarves Lory; Miss N. Crawford; Mr. Mc Ilwraith; Mr. G. Bromger; Mr. F. S. and Mrs. Tabor; Captain W. C. Morrison; Miss D. Beck; Mr. Kirkwood; Mr. T. E. Wilby; Captain R. C. and Mrs. Beck; Mr. S. H. Bull; Mr. B. G. Sapri; Mr. H. Halliday; Mr. T. Hoover; Mr. A. Skinner; Mr. A. Field; Captain C. A. Murray; Mr. T. J. Robson; Mr. H. Bull; Mr. Stephen; Miss T. Mistred; Lieut. Col. R. Heard; Major A. H. Kane; Mrs. Tweedie; Miss Neilly Reilly; Mr. T. B. Jellicol; Capt. M. A. R. Bell; Major J. C. Robertson; Captain M. H. L. Morgan; Mr. R. I. Reid; Mr. A. A. Macdonald; Mr. R. G. Drury; Mr. W. Gunther; Mr. W. N. Simpson; Mr. Griffiths; Mr. F. H. Bowrey; Mr. W. E. Buchanan; Mr. J. Campbell; Mr. W. A. Coventry; Col. W. S. Delamain, C.B., D.S.O.; Mr. Alfred Field; Mr. G. R. Gandoin; Mr. H. V. Low; Lt. Col. C. F. Minchin; Mr. K. P. Misra; Mr. J. M. Pentland; Mr. H. A. Pringle; Mr. J. B. Remington; Mr. K. C. Rustom; Mr. S. E. Stinton; Mr. E. Thomas; Mr. C. L. Thomson; Mr. H. T Watters; Mr. Webster.

RELEASED PRISONERS AID SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society will be held in the Corporation Hall to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to adopt the Memorandum of Association and the Rules and Regulations of the Society.

BALANCES IN TREASURIES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

May 1912	.....	Rs. 18,55,27,000
May 1913	.....	Rs. 25,41,58,000
May 1914	.....	Rs. 22,11,67,000

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Only five attacks and four deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay City, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, the total mortality from all causes during the same period being 82. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913. was 71 and on that of 1912, 129. The plague attacks were reported one each from the following sections of the City:—Fort (Northern), Mandvi, Umarkhadi, Parel and Sewri. One attack and one death from each of small-pox and cholera were also reported during the above period. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat catchers on Friday was 1,821, out of which 26 were found to be plague-stricken. A Ward contributed 1, B Ward 11, C Ward 9, E Ward 5. of these latter D. F. and G. Wards contributed none.

LORD WILLINGDON.

DEPARTURE FOR MYSORE.

(Associated Press.)

OOTACAMUND, June 10.

After a stay of five days as guests of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland, Lord and Lady Willingdon and party departed at 2 o'clock for Mysore by motor from Ootacamund.

LADY LEADER OF SCIENTISTS.

EXPEDITION TO STUDY UNKNOWN RACES.

Under the auspices of the Oxford School of Anthropology and as a travelling Fellow of Somerville College, Oxford, a young Polish lady named Miss Czaplica left London on May 21, to lead a scientific expedition in North Siberia.

As she explained to a representative of "The Daily Chronicle," the objects of the expedition were to study the life, characteristics and environment of certain Asiatic tribes as yet unclassified among the racial families of the world. There are the Ostiaks of the Yenisei River, living between the Lower Tunguska and the Stony Tunguska—tributaries of the middle Yenisei in one of the wildest and most desolate parts of Siberia—and the Tunguses, who belong to the group of tribes inhabiting Eastern Siberia from the Yenisei to the Pacific Ocean.

The expedition will consist of two men and two women, including an anthropologist, a zoologist, an ornithologist, and an English lady named Miss Curtis, who will go as an artist and photographer. They will engage servants and other followers in Siberia itself. Miss Czaplica, who will join her companions in Moscow, is taking out most of the equipment, which includes a tent similar to that used by Captain Scott on his last journey, except that it will be lined with wool and divided into compartments for the men's and women's quarters. In this the scientists will live for a year, pitching their camp among the savage tribes in order to learn their languages and to join in their daily life as far as possible.

It is possible, however, that the two men will return before the winter season by way of the Kara Sea, leaving the two ladies alone for the rest of the time, as there will be no work to do for an ornithologist and zoologist during the dark months.

MILK IN CHUNKS.

For three months in the year the climate is very warm in the day-time, though the temperature drops heavily at night, and this is the season for hunting, fishing, and laying up a store of food for the following nine months, when the ground is frozen hard and milk has to be served out in solid chunks, and the tribes take refuge in underground, or half underground, houses.

Although the Tunguses gave a good deal of trouble during the Manchuria war, Miss Czaplica is setting out quite fearlessly to live among them.

Owing to their life underground for the greater part of the year they naturally develop a habit of introspective thinking, and this inevitably leads, says Miss Czaplica, to the prevalence of hysteria, "revelations," divination, and many kinds of mental perversion. The influence of darkness, cold, and scarcity of food is also to be found in all their social and religious ideas.

Among the Paleo-Siberians, among whom this lady classes certain tribes, the gods and spirits are mostly of an animal character, like the Big Ruva, who is the chief god. The animals on which the people depend for food are objects for worship.

Miss Czaplica, who has already made a very deep study of the Siberian races, has written a book called "Aboriginal Siberia," which will be published by the Clarendon Press in the autumn.

The floods on Man and Mon have caused damage in the canal area by breaches, the exact extent of which is not yet known. Damage to spring rice is reported from Meihbila and Yamethin owing to the floods.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

BURGLAR SENTENCED.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Sub-Inspector Nayanpally charged Tar Mohamed Hussein with house breaking and theft of clothing, the property of Chuttan Hudabux.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant, with a friend, lived in a rented room at Gowla Mohla. On Tuesday morning they locked the door of the room before going to work, and on their return found that the door had been broken open, the room entered, and certain wearing apparel taken away. The same evening the accused was arrested on another charge while hawking about the clothes for sale. In the pocket of one of the coats found in the accused's possession was a card bearing the complainant's name.

His worship convicted the accused, and as he had been four times previously convicted sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF CLOTHES.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Kilcoin charged Garibkhan Garibshah with the theft of clothes, valued at Rs. 75.

The evidence showed that the accused was going along Haines Road, when he was stopped on suspicion and searched by a policeman. He was found in possession of a bundle of clothes. He made a statement and pointed out the house of a washerman named Govind Morar, from where he had removed the clothes. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SEVA SADAN KIDDNAPPING CASE.

KHOJA ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

A Mahratta girl named Baya, an orphan, was sent by Mr. Wales, the late Collector of Thana, to the Seva Sadan and granted admission by the Secretary, Mrs. Nursingham, the wife of a Civil Engineer, residing at Malad, near Andheri, took a fancy to the child, and she asked the Seva Sadan to entrust the girl to her. Baya was formally handed to Mrs. Nursingham, and soon afterwards she disappeared. A complaint was lodged with the police, the result being that the girl was traced to a hut and restored to the Seva Sadan, while Goolam Hoosein Karmalli, a young Khoja merchant of Malad, was arrested and charged before the Magistrate under Sec. 361, I. P. C., with kidnapping Baya, a minor from her lawful guardianship.

The Magistrate, without framing a charge, discharged the accused on Monday last for want of satisfactory evidence.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

MAHOMEDAN'S SHOCKING DEATH.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a Mahomedan, name unknown. It appeared that a Mahomedan watchman named Lalkhan Karimkhan, on duty on the Port. Trust Railway, at Mazagon, was going on his rounds on Tuesday night at 9-30 when he heard groans. He called two other persons and went with them towards the spot from where the groans were heard coming, when they found the deceased lying by the side of the rails with his left arm and both feet severed from the body. The severed limbs were lying on the permanent way. The deceased died shortly afterwards. The body has not yet been identified. Further enquiry was adjourned.

FOUND IN A QUARRY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday, touching the death of a Hindu girl named Dagdubai, aged 7. The evidence showed that the deceased, who lived with her parents on the Parel Tank Road, went out to play on Tuesday. As she did not return, a search was made, and her body was recovered next morning from a quarry hole near her hut. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A FATAL ASSAULT.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, concluded an inquest on Wednesday, touching the death of a Pathan named Gulsalam Syed Mahomed, aged about 30. Two witnesses alleged that they had seen Maki Haji Ismail beating the deceased with a thick stick on Sunday afternoon while the latter was asleep on the verandah of a house in Kambeker Street. The medical evidence was that death was due to concussion of the brain. Cassamkhan Abdulkhan, jamadar in the Bombay Criminal Investigation. Department, deposed to having arrested Maki in the loft of a stable at Foras Road, and having taken possession of a cap, a "bundee" and a shirt belonging to Maki. He further alleged having found stains of blood on the shirt. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to concussion of the brain caused by a blow given to him by Maki, who committed an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

AN OLD WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

At the morgue, on Tuesday morning, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Corner, held an inquest touching the death of Rukhmabai (60) a Hindu woman, residing at Chinch Bunder Road.

The evidence showed that the deceased had been suffering from fever for some time past and was tired of life. On Monday she purchased six annas worth of opium from a licensed vendor saying it was required for an infant, and swallowed it. She was subsequently found unconscious in her room, and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where she died in the night.

A verict of suicide was returned by the jury.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.

"A MEMBER OF TATTERSALLS."

Owing to the continued indisposition of one of the members of the Company, the Howitt-Phillips Company, had again to postpone the production at the Royal Opera House of "A member of Tattersalls" last night, but they announced that this sporting comedy will be played to-night.

Last night the Company did "Why Smith left Home," a force which was very successful when played in Bombay on the former visit, and was no less go last night, Mr. Howitt, as Smith, and Misses Lilian Stanbridge, Miss. Godart, Miss. Doris

MR. CARL LAWSON.

As Captain Brookes Greville in "A Member of Tattersalls"

Phillipa, Miss Venn Lancaster. Mr. Kellaway and Mr. Lanzon, in their respective parts were all good.

To-night, as has been said, "A member of Tattersalls," described as a brilliant sporting comedy, is to be produced, and, well played as all this Company's pieces are, it is certain to be worth seeing. There are some thrilling moments in the play, which has been said by critics in places where it has been played during the tour through India to be one of the most attractive pieces in the Company's repertoire.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN DHRANGADHRA.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHRANGADHRA, June 9.

At the invitation of His Highness the Maharana Raj Saheb, Lieut.-Col. Carter, Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant, arrived at Dhrangadhra on the 4th instant, to lay the foundation stone of the Carter Bridge over the river Phalku.

At 6 p.m., Col. Carter accompanied by the Dewan Saheb and escorted by the Maharaja's Lancers arrived at the shamiana where the State Band and the Guard-of-Honour were in waiting. After Col. Carter had taken his seat in the shamiana which was crowded with the Kumar Sahebs, State Officials, merchants and other visitors, numbering about 300, the Dewan Saheb read a short speech giving details of railway enterprise in the State. He said, it was the late Sir Mansinhji, the great grand-father of His Highness Shri Ghanshyamsinhji Saheb Bahadur, with whom the idea of connecting Wadhwan with Dhrangadhra by railway first originated. This railway was constructed in his time and the earthen embankment work for extending the railway to Halvad, Deolia and Malia was made during the last Chhapania famine. His Present Highness took up this work in earnest and approached Government in the latter part of the year, 1912, for the necessary sanction to extend the Dhrangadhra Railway to Halvad, which was granted in the year 1913. He also pointed out that the State desired to have a railway siding taken to the stone quarries in the neighbourhood of Bhrangadhra to develop the stone industry and to give facilities to stone merchants, and had requested Mr. Izat, the Manager of the B. S. Railway, to whose personal care this extension work had been entrusted to get the work completed earlier so that the line may be opened for public traffic by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, on his intended visit to Dhrangadhar next cold weather.

Col. Carter then proceeded to the spot and laid the foundation stone of the bridge, and on his declaring the stone well and truly laid, the State Artillery fired a salute of eleven guns.

Col. Carter in reply to the Dewan Saheb's speech, spoke very highly of the works of public utility which had been carried out during the short period of His Highness' regime. In conclusion he made a reference to the friendly feelings existing between the different States, as evinced in the present case of the Halvad extension work being carried on with the kind permission of the Bhavnagar Durbar by the Bhavnagar State Railway.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

SEASON 1914.

E. D. SASSOON C. C.

June 13. Sat. P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
June 20. Sat. Y. M. C. A.
June 27. Sat. David Sassooon C. C.
June 28. Sun. Eastern Bank.
July 4. Sat. Gaud Saraswat C. C.
July 11. Sat. Thomas Cook & Son C. C.
July 18. Sat. Killick Nixon & Co.
July 25. Sat. Bank of Bombay.
August 1. Sat. Alliance C. C.
August 8. Sat. P. & O. S. N. Co.
August 9. Sun. Thomas Cook & Son.
August 15. Sat. G. I. P. Ry. Athletic Club.
August. 22. Sat. David Sassoon C. C.
August 29. Sat. Y. M. C. A.
August 30. Sun. Bank of Bombay.
Sept. 5. Sat. B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Sept. 19. Sat. National Bank of India.
Sept. 20. Sun. Eastern Bank.

G. I. P. RAILWAY A. C.

"A" TEAM.

June Sat. 6 New Hindoos.
June Sat. 13 Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
June Fri. 19 Hindoo Gymkhana
June Sat. 20 St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
June Sat. 27 Islam Gymkhana.
July Sat. 4 B. B. and C. I. Railway "A" Team.
July Sat. 11 Elphinstone Cricket Club.
July Sat. 18 Parsi Baronet.
July Sat. 25 Friends' Union.
Aug. Sat. 1 Parsi Gymkhana.
Aug. Wed. 5 H. M.'s Mint.
Aug. Sat. 8 Hindoo Gymkhana.
Aug. Sat. 15 Hahomedan Cricket Club.
Aug. Sat. 22 Municipal Cricket Club.
Aug. Mon. 24 Customs Athletic Club
Aug. Sat. 29 Baronet Cricket Club.
Sept. Sat. 5 Young Zorosrians.
Sept. Sat. 12 Y. M. C. A. "A" Team
Sept. Sat. 19 P. and O.
Sept. Sat. 26 Bombay Gymkhana.
Sept. Mon. 28 First Eleven V. S. Next Fifteen.

"B" TEAM.

June Sat. 6 Lusitanian Sporting Club
June Sat. 13 Cooks' Cricket Club.
June Fri. 19 Bandra Catholic Association
June Sat. 20 Army and Navy Stores.
June Sat. 27 B. B. and C. I. Ry., "B" Team.
July Sat. 4 Times of India.
July Sat. 11 Fort Vijay Cricket Club.
July Sat. 18 Bank of Bombay.
July 25 Eastern Bank.
Aug. Sat. 1 Cooks' Cricket Club.
Aug. Wed. 5 R. I. M. Dockyard.
Aug. Sat. 8 King's Cricket Club.
Aug. Sat. 15 E. D. Sassoon and Co., C. C.
Aug. Sat. 22 Bandra Catholic Association
Aug. Mon. 24 Y. M. C. A. "B" Team.
Aug. Sat. 29 King's Cricket Club
Sept. Sat. 5 Currency Office.
Sept. Sat. 12 Times of India.
Sept. Sat. 19 Parel Gymkhana.
Sept. Sat. 26 R. I. M. Dockyard.

THOS. COOK & SON'S C. C.

June 6 Club Match. (European vs. Indian Staff).
June 13 G. I. P. Ry (B. Team) C. C.
June 20 Paper Currency Office C. C.
June 27 P. and O. C. C.
June 28 King King & Co's C. C.
July 4 Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club.
July 5. Bank of Bombay C. C.
July 11. E. D. Sassoon & Co's C. C.
July 18. Bombay Gas Co.'s C. C.
July 25 Army and Navy Stores.
July 26. National Bank C. C.
Aug. 1. P. and O. C. C.
Aug. 2. Mahomedan C. C.
Aug. 5. Killick Nixon's C. C.
Aug. 8. G. I. P. Ry. (B. Team) C. C.
Aug. 9. E. D. Sassoon & Co.'s C. C.
Aug. 15. Alfred C. C.
Aug. 22. Chitrapur C. C.
Aug. 29. Bombay Gas Co.'s C. C.
Sept. 5 Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club.
Sept. 12. Army and Navy Stores C. C.
Sept. 13 King King and Co.'s C. C.
Sept. 19. Mahomedan C. C.
Sept. 20. Bombay Bank C. C.
Sept. 26. National Bank, C. C.

GOWD SARASWAT C. C.

June Sun. 14 Gujrati Union C. C.
June Sun. 21 Jolly C. Club.
June Sun. 28 P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
July Sat. 4 E. D. Sassoon & Co. C. C.
July Sun. 5 Fort Vijaya C. Club.
July Sat. 11 Y. M. C. A. Club.
July Sun. 12 Daiwadnia C. Club.
July Fri. 17 Poona Gymkhana.
Sat. 18 Poona Gymkhana.
July Sun. 19 Deccan Gymkhana.
July Sun. 26 Friends Union C. Club.
Aug. Sun. 2 Arya Bundin C. C.
Aug. Sun. 9 Gujrati Union C. C.
Aug. Sun. 16. New Hindu C. C.
Aug. Sun. 23 Friends Union C. C.
Aug. Sat. 29 Elphinstone Coll. Gym.
Aug. Sun. 30 Jolly C. C.
Sept. Sun. 6. P. J. New Shivaji C. C.
Sept. Sun. 13 Bombaby Y. Crickerters.
Sept. Sun. 20 Daiwadnia C. C.
Sept. Sun. 27. Fort Vijaya C. C.

PERSIAN CLUB.

June 13. Sat. Elphinstone C. Club.
June 14. Sun. Picnic Match.
June 20. Sat. Hardinge-Cyrus C. Club.
June 21. Sun. Coronation C. Club.
June 28. Sun. Gandevi C. Club.
July 4. Sat. Fort Vijaya C. Club.
July 5. Sun. Wellington C. Club.
July 12. Sun. Liberal Esplanade C. Club.
July 18. Sat. New High School C. Club.
July 19. Sun. Baronet C. Club.
July 25. Sat. B. B. & C. I. Ry. B. Team.
July 26. Sun. Lord Northbrook C. Club.
August 2. Sun. Alliance C. Club.
August 5. Wed. Paris Gymkhana.
August 8. Sat. Mahomedan C. Club.
August 9. Sun. Parsi Baronet C. Club.
August 15. Sat. B. B. & C. I. Ry. (Return).
August 16. Sun. Young Zoroastrian C. Club.
August 22. Sat. Coronation C. Club.
August 23. Sun. Sassanian C. Club.
August 30. Sun. Elphinstone C. Club.
Sept. 5. Sat. New Hindu C. Club.
Sept. 20. Sun. Imperial C. Club.
Sept. 27. Sun. John Bright C. Club.
Sept. 28. Mon. Bombay Gymkhana.
Oct. 10. Sat. Y. M. C. A. C. Club.

DAVID SASSOON C. C.

June 27. Sat. E. D. Sassans & Co. C. Club.
July4. Sat. P. & O. S. N. Coy. C. Club.
July 19. Sun. Rockey Cricket Club.
Aug. 1. Sat. Eastern Bank C. C.
Aug. 8. Sat. Pathare Prabhu C. Club.
Aug. 15. Sat. P. & O. S. N. Coy. Club. (Return.)
Aug 22. Sat. E. D. Sassoon & Coy C. Club. (Return.)
Augu. 29. Sat. Fort Vijaya C. Club.
Sept. 5. Sat. Pathare Prabhu C. Club. (Return.)
Sept. 6. Sun. Bandra Catholic Gymkhana.
Sept. 12. Sat. Y. M. C. A. (B. Team).
Oct. 3. Sat. Bombay Currency Office C. Club.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

LORD SYDENHAM'S EVIDENCE OF ITS VALUE.

The "Times" publishes the following letter from Lord Sydenham:—I welcome the article by my colleague Sir Malcolm Morris, who has made the best use of his visit to India. It is unfortunately true that the fine work of the medical services of which "no Englishman who knows India can fail to be proud" is too little realized in this country. The health of the Army in India, native and European, has shown marvellous improvement due to their professional attainments, devotion to duty, and administrative ability. Research work of a high order—work which is already bearing rich fruit and will in the future go far to mitigate the scourges which afflict the Indian people—is being steadily carried on. "Tropical medicine," as Sir M. Morris states, "has still many grave and urgent problems to inquire into;" but these problems are being attacked on organized lines and the present need is to strengthen and encourage the workers.

Most wisely, Sir M. Morris lays stress on the importance of and the special facilities for local research and training. The Schools of Tropical Medicine in London and Liverpool are very valuable institutions; but "their opportunities are limited by reason of the comparatively small number of cases of tropical disease that occur in this country." In India the facilities for study are abundant and "there is far more material available . . . than can ever be employed." Addressing the students of Grant College more than six years ago, I pointed out that—

> There can be no better country for study of this kind (tropical diseases) than India, and no better place in India than Bombay. My hope is, therefore, to see Parel (the Government laboratory) developed into a great school for research-work and study of the causes and means of prevention of the diseases which afflict India. Such an institution as I contemplate would provide the means of giving post-graduate courses of a very valuable kind.

I was not able to realize this wish; but Sir M. Morris tells us that there are now good prospects of the fruition of the idea. Wealthy Indians have contributed most generously to objects of this kind, and now that the London and Liverpool schools are well provided, it would be a graceful act if any rich friends of humanity at home would help Bombay. In the interests of the Indian people and of the progress of medical science, no better outlet for beneficence could be found.

Sanitation in Western countries is enforced and brought home to the people by law administered by officials. Such measures are quite impossible in India, where we must gently lead the masses. The importance of training Indians in these special branches of the medical profession is therefore manifest. As I said at Ahmedabad in February, 1912, "it is to the trained brains of the Indian medical profession that we must mainly look for the necessary work." The Indian Medical Service has made a fine beginning and has laid down the best lines of progress. It richly deserves the high praise which Sir M. Morris bestows, and I earnestly hope that the clouds which darken its horizon will be dispelled now that public attention has been drawn by a great authority to "the splendid work it is doing."

ROMANCE OF COLONIAL LAW.

Lord Selborne presided on May 20 at the first of two lectures to be given by Dr. Henri Rolin, Professor of Colonial Policy in the University of Brussels, at University College, his subject being "An Introduction to the Study of Colonial Law."

Lord Selborne said that Colonial law was much more interesting to the lay mind than ordinary law. It had much more romance about it. There were, for instance questions of right of way. In South Africa a great deal of travelling had to be done by wagons, and the man who travelled had to cross the land of other people. What right had he got to travel over a farmer's land? Where was he to encamp for the night? What right had he to take water for his stock? Those were the kind of primitive questions Colonial law was dealing with.

Then they had the group of native questions, and there was no end to their variety. In South Africa, again the question of the possession of cattle was inextricably mixed with the question of marriage. None of the law was written down. It was all customary and hereditary. The question to be considered was whether such laws could be administered by the Court of a civilized community.

THE LEACHWEB
WATERPROOF,
THE FINEST IN INDIA,
HAS ARRIVED.
LEACH & WEBORNY,
125, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co
(INDIA, LTD.)
Incorporated in England.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Sole Importers of the World-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit, and TURPENE the substitute for Turpentine.
KEROSINE BRANDS.
Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.
Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for
Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

MOTOR CARS.
To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.
BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.
SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.
From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.
Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Rampart Row, Fort
Tel. 1134.
188. A.

The Bombay Chronicle.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
TOWN.
Yearly ... ... Rs. 20
Half-yearly .. ... Rs. 11
Quarterly ... ... Rs. 6
MOFUSSIL.
Yearly ... ... Rs. 30
Half-yearly .. ... Rs. 16.
Quarterly ... ... Rs. 8

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

MECHANICALLY CORRECT
IN THE CHASSIS & ENGINE,
ARTISTICALLY CORRECT
IN THE FINISH AND
BODYWORK
THE
FAMOUS FIAT CAR.
Arrange for a Trial Run.
SOLE AGENTS:—
BOMBAY MOTOR
CAR Co., LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. | Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. | Branch: Lucknow.
358C

Evans, Fraser & Co.
(MEN'S DEPARTMENT).
THE A I MONSOON BOOT.
Men's Chrome Hide Monsoon Boots, stout all leather soles, high block toes which give great comfort in walking, and strongly finished to stand rough wear. We can strongly recommend these boots for the wet season. In Black or Tan and in all sizes.
Rs. 14- 2 per Pair.
Evans Fraser & Co
THE FORT HOUSE
BOMBAY

ROLLS-ROYCE.
"The Rolls-Royce is the most perfectly proportioned six-cylinder car I know. When the engine is pulling at its hardest and fastest the travelling is as smooth as when it is turning over slowly as you travel on smooth, level pavements in town. The flexibility of the engine has been carried to an extraordinary degree, so that the the machine is the finest example one can point to of a top-gear car. You can crawl in traffic and the moment a way opens accelerate promptly without strain or stutter of the engine. You can go up really steep rises on the noiseless through drive with equal absence of effort and despite the fact that they are approached at as slow a speed as a dozen miles an hour."
Mr. H. Massac Buist in the "Morning Post" January 16th, 1914.
ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.
BIRMINGHAM.
Manufacturers of highest quality Art metal and richly Cut Glass Electric Fittings.
Electrical Engineers & Contractors.
F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 431. Telegram 'Oslerco.'

"O.T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

THE CENTRAL BANK, OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1911.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS: are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants. Act as weekly auditors of the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

LEADING TABLE OF CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Japan and India	6
"Ordinary" or "Nonproductive" Debt	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
Labour Crisis in Italy	7
A Scotch Marriage	7
Albanian Rebellion	7
Greek Persecution	7
Hindu Immigrants	7
Other Cables	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
Mysore Conferences	8
Opium Sale	7
Other Telegrams ... 5, 7 &	8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Royal Opera House	5
The Monsoon	8
Municipal Standing Committee	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
LEGAL NEWS.	
Bombay Police Courts	5
High Court Cases	9
The Cause List	9
GENERAL NEWS.	
Sport at Home	4
India's Desires	9
Wreck of the Columbian	9
Home Rule and Ulster	9
The Silent Irish Party	10
Home Rule and Unity	10
Labour War in Colorado	11
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Labour in Bombay Cotton Mills	8
SPORTING NEWS	5
THE WEATHER	2
SHIPPING	4
COMMERCIAL	3
ILLUSTRATION.	
Mr. Carl Lawson	5

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, June 11, 1914.

JAPAN AND INDIA.

While it is true to say, as Sir Valentine Chirol has just stated, that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has enabled Great Britain to reduce her fleet in the Far East to a mere skeleton, it is, at the same time, equally untrue to say that the net results of the Alliance have contributed to Japanese ascendency in Asia,—politically, industrially and commercially; and the practical surrender to the Japanese of the political supremacy of the Pacific Ocean, and with it the key to occupancy of any or all of England's Pacific possessions. In this connection Mr. F. B. Vrooman has an interesting, but somewhat pessimistic, article in the "Britannic Review" for May, in the course of which he declares that the Alliance, among other things, not only guarantees and defends the finances and equips the Japanese programme of Asiatic Imperialism in their hemisphere, but is inimical to every interest of Canada, Australasia and India. In so far as the Alliance has enormously added to the strength and solidarity and the possibilities of Japan, Mr. Vrooman is right, but to say that the interests of India, Australia and Canada have been jeopardised by the Alliance is to misconstrue the purposes of the Alliance altogether. Even Mr. Vrooman must grant that the Alliance is valuable for the specific purpose of Britain and Japan guaranteeing each other's security and safeguarding mutual interests. By the Treaty of 1905, the scope of this understanding was extended to India and Eastern Asia generally, and while the signatories pledged themselves to maintain the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of both nations in China, they agreed, on the other hand, to maintain their own territorial rights and their own tariffs, and to come to each other's assistance in the event of those rights being assailed by any other Power or Powers. While, therefore, it is to be regretted that Japan should continue to exclude British vessels from her coasting trade, there is nothing in the Treaty to prevent her from doing so. Of course, the agreement with Japan had a close relation to the events which accompanied or immediately preceded it, and it is, of course, possible that future events in the Far East may force the British Government to modify its policy towards its present Ally. But it would be unfair not to admit that so far Japan has given no indications of antagonism to British interests in the East. She is, of course, a powerful rival in Eastern markets, but her phenomenal success in these, particularly in India, is due to her own enterprise, and for which she deserves credit rather than blame. But it is on account of this very success that she has, it must be confessed, roused a keenly bitter feeling against her among the British commercial communities not only in Australia and India, but also in the Dominions, the United States and even in England itself. The commercial policy of Japan cannot at present be said to have any sinister political aspect, except, perhaps, in China. So far, however, as India is concerned, it would be folly to suppose, as Mr. Vrooman does, that Japan can at present harbour any serious designs for the conquest of this country. It is conceivable, of course, that, in certain eventualities, Japan might be called upon by Britain to assist in the protection of India with troops. But while this is a possible contingency to expect, the period of its happening is certainly too remote to have anything but an academic interest at the present time. Nevertheless, there is a good deal in Mr. Vrooman's contribution which is worthy of serious reflection. For instance, Mr. Vrooman points to the large investments of British capital in Japan as future weapons for our own undoing.

With a national debt almost twice as large as that of China, and with vast quantities of money going into her Army and Navy equipments, and most of the rest of it going to build up industries to compete with ours, which, with their incomparable advantages of cheap labour that we never will or can or want to overcome, we are proceeding with our unintelligent and reckless investments in things Japanese—putting the wherewithal in their hands to jujutsu us to their liking and to our heart's content.

Though the above is put in rather an emotional maner, it is true that in Japan there is little economic security to guarantee the safety of British investments Japanese investments, we have it on the authority of the highest commercial experts, is bad business, because Japan is largely dependent on foreign loans to carry on her Government. As to her natural resources, the land is poor and the people are poor, and there are no reserves of wealth upon which to draw or from which to pay her debts. It is, primarily, for this very reason that Japan has to seek foreign markets for her commercial and industrial expansion.

"ORDINARY" OR "NONPRODUCTIVE" DEBT.

With regard to the figures of permanent debt of India published in our article of the 9th instant on Indian Taxation, it would be better, perhaps, for the purposes of absolute accuracy to recapitulate these from the authoritative blue-book annually published by the India Office for presentation to Parliament, namely, "The Statistical Abstract of British India." From the latest issue available, namely, that for 1911-12, it appears that the permanent debt was exactly as we had stated:—

	Million £
1. In India	93.31
1. In England	178.49
	271.80

These are the identical figures mentioned in the article.

Classifying the above debt the Statistical Abstract gives figures which differ from those we took from a well-known book of reference. The figures in the abstract are:—

	Million £
1. Railways	203.01
2. Irrigation	35.73
	238.74

The amount, then, of the Productive Debt is £238.74 millions. The balance is what is officially called the "ordinary" debt but which is also termed "unproductive". It amounted in 1911-12 to £33.04 millions. To this amount has to be added the capital debt incurred on Delhi which is put down at £4.39. That brings up the total of ordinary debt to £37.43 millions. The Abstract gives no clue to the amounts which may be legitimately deducted from it. A contemporary considers the amount of unproductive debt to be somewhere in the region of £12 millions. It would be interesting, for an impartial public discussion of the matter, to be informed of the particulars of deductions which would bring down the ordinary debt to £12 millions. But we differ as to the fact of amortisation of railway debt. Whatever sums are annually set apart for this and kindred purposes are deducted from the account of the permanent debt incurred on railways. When casting the Imperial budget, for purposes of striking the actual balance of *net gain or loss* to the State, all these special items are deducted from the net railway receipts along with the interest, etc., payable on the total railway debt. Any sum which is thus annually discharged in mitigation of railway capital debt is rightly deducted from that capital account, so that there can be no deductions from the amount to the debt of what is called "ordinary" debt.

Besides this "ordinary" debt there are obligations incurred on other accounts for which the Government is liable to the public, though the debts incurred are not borrowed from the public. The particulars of these "other obligations" are as follows:—

Other obligations:—

	Crore rupees.
1. Special Loans	1.68
2. Service Funds	1.84
3. Savings Banks	24.69
4. Department and Judicial deposits	8.77
5. Miscellaneous obligations	3.28
	40.26
say	26.84 Million £

It is a question whether the deposits in the savings banks are not in reality a loan from the public. Suppose, that to-morrow there is a run on all Government savings banks, as there was in Bombay, at the Bank of Bombay, during the last financial crisis. Was not the Government bound to discharge this public debt? We should certainly add these 24.69 crore rupees or £16.66 millions to the "ordinary" debt. The only difference is that it is not called a "funded debt." Practically these savings bank deposits are in the nature of Government currency notes "payable on demand." Of course the Government has a condition with the depositors that only a certain specified sum from the total of a depositor can be withdrawn It is a safeguard. But that does not alter the colour of these deposits which are in their nature loans from the public. They differ from the ordinary public loans in this, that Government securities are payable at the pleasure of Government on giving three months' notice to the holders. If then we add £16.66 millions in the savings banks to the ordinary debt of £337.48 millions, the total liability of the State, apart from that on "productive debt," would come to £54.09 millions. Financiers for purposes of financial expediency may treat it as "other obligations", but we take it that for all intents and purposes this balance of £16.66 millions in the savings banks is a permanent loan from the public.

Notes of the Day.

Honorary Medical Posts.

It may be remembered that in July last the Bombay Government issued certain orders regarding the tenure of honorary appointments as professors and lecturers at the Grant Medical College and the J. J. and allied hospitals. Dealing with these orders Dr. J. J. Cursetji, M.D., President, Bombay Medical Union, submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Governor in Council representing, *inter alia*, that the rules issued by Government were likely to frustrate the object it had in view, namely, to further improve the teaching in the Grant Medical College and the hospitals. Dr. Cursetji speaking on behalf of his Union, proposed that the tenure of office of honorary medical officers at the J. J. Hospital should be extended for periods of five and ten years, pointing out that the men annually selected for these posts could do solid work only by having a long connection with the hospital, as was illustrated in the cases of Drs. Surveyor and Dubash who, held life-appointments. The Union, therefore, suggested that:—

(a) The number of honorary physicians and surgeons should be increased to six as before, and that (b) the period of their appointments should be at least ten years. It further suggested that (c) only the best men should be selected for these posts, and that (d) they should be given the same opportunities and same kind of work as is given to the members of the Indian Medical Service, by entrusting to them a sufficient number of beds and chances for major operations in all the local hospitals in connection with the J. J. Hospital.

With regard to the appointment for one year only of "minor professors" the Union recommend that it would be difficult to find suitable men year after year, and that, as some of these professors commanded as much private practice as some of the members of the Indian Medical Service attached to the hospitals, their respective interests were likely to clash and "happy relations and good feelings" could but rarely exist. This state of things is, of course, unfortunate, but its existence can hardly be denied. The public are fully cognisant of it, although the Government, we note from the Press Note just issued affects to treat such a suggestion with indignation.

The Government's Indignation.

The Government's reply gives an uncompromising refusal to all the proposals of the Bombay Medical Union. It tells the Union that the chief object in view in associating private practitioners with the work of the hospitals was not, as was assumed in the Union's memorial, an increase in the provision for the instruction of students, which at present was "adequately represented by the stipendiary staff of the college," but the extension to practitioners of "opportunities for study, observation and practice." In regard to the probable and natural clashing of interests to which the Union alluded, the Government's remarks should be reproduced in full. In their letter to Dr. Cursetjee they state that:—

The reason advanced in support of this recommendation is the apprehension that, if the tenure of these posts is only an annual one extensible from year to year, the senior officers of the Indian Medical Service will, from motives of personal jealousy and professional rivalry, deliberately ignore the claims of the best men to retention in these posts, and will recommend their early displacement by men of inferior qualifications and consequently less potentiality for encroaching on their own practice. With reference to this justification of their recommendation, I am to say that the Governor in Council is surprised that the Bombay Medical Union should have thought fit to make statements which cast an imputation of so grave a nature on the official and professional character of the responsible officers of Government without any attempt to justify them or to supply evidence in their support. His Excellency in Council has no hesitation in dismissing the accusation which these statements imply, and in qualifying as without foundation the apprehension on which they purport to be based.

Unnecessary Heat.

This heat on the part of Government is quite unnecessary. A careful study of the representation submitted to Government on behalf of the Union fails to reveal anything which justifies it. What was said on the point was as follows:—

If these appointments are to be made every year, it would be difficult to find the best men for these posts, both on account of the shortness of the period of tenure, as also of their entire dependence on the good graces of their superior officers. Some of these "minor" professors command as much private practice as some of the members of the Indian Medical Service attached to the different local hospitals; and where interests are likely to clash in competition, happy relations and good feelings can but rarely exist. Hence it is scarcely to be expected that the period of extension of the appointments of these minor professors will be recommended for extension by their superior officers. Under these circumstances, able men with high qualifications will not be found to accept these posts. If it is the desire of Government to keep the standard of teaching on a constantly high level, the Union would respectfully suggest that these appointments of minor professors should, in the first instance, be made for a period of at least ten years, to be made renewable for a further period of five years, if they are found fit to perform their duties.

The Governor-in-Council may assume that "responsible officers of Government" are not actuated by the ordinary worldly motives of the ordinary man, but the assumption is not supported by the experience of the public. These "responsible officers of Government" are unfortunately in close competition with the private practitioner and their interests clash. It is this clashing of interests that is, after all, at the root of the undeniable antagonism that exists, and is visible to all, between the Indian Medical Service, and the independent members of the profession. These "responsible officers of Government" are something more than Government officials, and their peculiar position inevitably prevents them from enjoying the confidence of those with whom they compete on highly advantageous terms. This view of the matter, which is very obvious to ordinary people, is lost sight of by Lord Willingdon and his Council.

Emigration from India.

Statistics relating to the emigration of indentured labourers from India since 1886-87 show that, during the last twenty-seven years, the average number emigrating annually was 15,651 and the average number returning annually was 7,242. The largest number of Indian emigrants went to Natal, the average being 4,518 a year. Next to this number comes the average of over 3,200 to Demerara. Trinidad comes next with an average of about 2,400 annually. An average of about 1,700 emigrants have been proceeding to Fiji from India annually. Mauritius received an average of about 1,150 Indian labourers a year, but the number of these emigrants varied very much from year to year. Mauritius is now practically an Indian colony, fully 70 per cent. of the population being made up of Indian emigrants and their descendants. The total population of the island is 3,69,000, of whom 2,58,000 are of Indian extraction. It may be pointed out, in this connection, that, so far as Mauritius is concerned, the system of importing indentured labourers into that Colony was put a stop to by the Secretary of State in 1912, and consequently from that year no Indian labourers have gone to Mauritius. Considered in its entirety, the movement of emigration from this country does not appear to depend so much on any internal cause as on the demand for labour from these colonies. The number of agricultural labours or the price of food-stuffs, or the occurrence of famine, do not seem to affect the emigration of Indian labour to any material extent.

Plentiful Store of Water.

According to the official computation there is still plenty of water in the lakes which supply Bombay with the precious fluid, and as, no matter what happens, the rains cannot now be very long delayed, there should be no cause for anxiety this year that there will be any shortage. In years gone by the dry season was an anxious time for all connected with the water department, but now that the four lakes are in proper working order there is seldom any need for any apprehension. By the end of next year when the scheme for the duplication of the Tansa main, the raising of the Tansa dam, and other works are expected to be completed, it is anticipated that there will be plenty of water to give a continuous supply all day long, in place of the restricted supply with which residents in many parts of Bombay have now to be content. On June 6th the quantity of water in the lakes was 13,681 million gallons, and during the week ending on that date 428 million gallons is given as the total consumption, including evaporation, leakage, etc. The quantity actually consumed was 212.8 million gallons, but taking 428 millions as the average weekly consumption there is still 32 weeks' supply in the lakes.

The Chinese Salt Gabelle.

In reference to the Chinese salt revenue, which forms the subject of a Reuter telegram to-day, it will be remembered that the entire revenue was pledged by China in the contract signed at Peking on the 26th of April last between her and the Quintuple-Group of Bankers as one of the securities for a loan of £25.000.000. It should be mentioned that the import of salt into China, with the exception of table salt for the consumption of foreign residents, is prohibited by treaty, and China, including the three provinces of Manchuria and the province of Hsin-Chiang which borders on the north of Tibet, produces sufficient salt for the needs of her vast population. According to Sir Alexander Hosie, late British Consul-General in Tientsin, who writes on the salt production in China in the "Nineteenth Century" for May, the revenue is capable of considerable expansion. Sir Alexander is of opinion that the imposition of a single uniform tax of one Kuping tael per picul at places of production and the abolition of all internal salt stations should effect a great saving and ensure to China an annual salt revenue of at least five millions sterling. This estimate is considered a moderate one, the Chinese claiming that the revenue ought to come up to at least seven millions. At any rate, as mentioned in to-day's telegram, the Five-Power Group of Bankers appear to be thoroughly satisfied with the security given by China. The Bankers will no doubt also have some share in the control of the Salt Administration, which China has undertaken to reorganise without delay.

LABOUR CRISIS IN ITALY.

RAILWAY CUT AT ANCONA.

GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE THREATENED.

POLICE ATTACKED AT FLORENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9.

A general strike has been declared in Italy owing to the fact that the carabineers fired on the demonstrators on Sunday at Ancona, killing two of them.

The demonstrators were denouncing the disciplinary companies in the Army.

Many have struck in Rome but shops are for the most part remaining open.

Strikes have occurred on a considerable scale in the important towns throughout the country.

The strikers have cut the railway at Ancona and a general railway strike is being discussed.

At Florence the demonstrators threw stones and bricks at the police, injuring several.

The police finally fired revolvers, killing one demonstrator and wounding two.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT TURIN.

STRIKERS STOPPING RAILWAY TRAINS.

LONDON, June 10.

One demonstrator was killed and eight others wounded and twenty-five troops and police were injured in riot at Turin.

Troops in Rome fired a volley in the air and dispersed the mob after scuffles in which several persons were injured.

The strikers in many places in Italy have stopped trains with stones and sleepers on the lines and breaking the carriage windows.

BIG FUNERAL DEMONSTRATION.

SPECTATOR'S NONCHALANCE INFURIATES CROWD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ANCONA, June 10.

Thousands of people to-day attended the funeral of the demonstrators who were killed in the disturbances on Sunday.

They became infuriated with a spectator who was watching the procession with a cigarette in his mouth. Disorders ensued and revolvers were fired.

A number of persons had to be taken to hospital.

ARMS FOR MEXICAN REBELS.

CABINET ORDERS DETENTION OF CARGOES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 10.

The Cabinet has ordered the detention of the cargoes of arms being loaded at Galveston and Baltimore for the Mexican rebels.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

PORTFOLIOS RE-ARRANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 9.

M. Noulens has withdrawn his acceptance of the Ministry of War in M. Ribot's Cabinet and the portfolios have been re-arranged. M. Delcasse becomes Minister of War, and M. Chautemps Minister of Marine.

THE ILL-FATED KARLUK.

ALASKA ORDERED TO RESCUE THE MAROONED CREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.

The Revenue cutter Alaska has been ordered to Wrangel Island to rescue the marooned crew of the Karluk.

ABANDONED STEAMER PICKED UP.

VALUABLE CARGO ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MELBOURNE, June 10.

The steamer Cairnhill bound for Stettin was abandoned by the crew, except the captain, first and second officers, fourth engineer and steward, off New Ireland on March 31st. She was picked up and has been towed to New Guinea. Her cargo is phosphates, etc., and is valued at £70,000.

GREEK PERSECUTION.

INVESTIGATION BY TURKISH MINISTER.

THE PORTE'S ASSURANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.

Talaat Bey, the Turkish Minister, has gone to Smyrna to investigate the charges of persecution of the Greeks and to take measures to restore order.

The Porte has assured Greece that it will do its utmost to ensure the safety of the Greeks in the Ottoman Empire. All the Greek churches and schools in Smyrna have been closed.

PREFECT OF POLICE DISMISSED.

SOFIA, June 10.

The Prefect of Police has been dismissed for not taking timely measures to prevent the mob seizing the Greek church.

IRISH NATIONALISTS.

MR. REDMOND ON VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.

Mr. Redmond in a letter says that the Nationalist volunteer movement has spread like a praire fire since the Irish party announced their support.

He says that all the Nationalists in Ireland will shortly be enrolled and suggests strengthening the governing body by an additional 25 representatives from all parts of Ireland.

CHINA'S SUPPLEMENTARY LOAN.

SALT REVENUE—SUFFICIENT SECURITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, June 9.

The Five-Power group of Bankers has handed over to China 3,100,000 taels retaining £1,000,000 sterling to meet the ordinary obligations secured on the salt gabelle, also 1,200,000 taels to meet the extraordinary demands for June due to the decrease of the Customs' returns for May.

It was estimated that the income from salt for the year beginning May 21st, 1913, would be twenty-four million dollars.

The actual receipts amounted to thirty-four million although the collection only began in October. The income since May 2nd, 1914, has been over £1,000,000.

The Five-Power group therefore considers that the salt revenue is a sufficient security for a further loan of £25,000,000, which will probably be arranged, embodying the proposed supplementary loan of £8,000,000 for the repayment of short-term loans and also the Currency Reform Loan.

ACQUIRING LAND FOR DELHI.

NEW BILL IN SIMLA SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

The Secretary of State has approved the proposal for inclusion in Delhi, province of a small area of land on the east bank of the Jumna, now in the Meerut Division. A small bill dealing with the acquisition will be introduced in the Simla Session of the Legislative Council.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

CAPTAIN CHEAPE IMPROVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, June 9.

The second polo international will take place on the 16th instant.

Captain Cheape is improving steadily.

A PRACTICE GAME.

NEW YORK, June 10.

The polo challengers at Hempstead beat a scratch team (Duke of Penaranda, Webb George Milburn and Traill) by 11½ to 5¾ goals.

Lord Wimborne played in Captain Cheape's position.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9.

At the Oval, Essex beat Surrey by 323 runs.

At Bristol, Northamptonshire beat Gloucestershire by 143 runs.

At Worcester, the match between Worcestershire and Sussex was abandoned without both sides finishing their innings.

ALBANIAN REBELLION.

FORCIBLE REPRESSIVE TACTICS DEVISED.

REBELS CAVING IN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, June 10.

In order to suppress the insurgent movement as speedily as possible the Government has decided upon a simultaneous advance from three sides, namely from Alessio, Durazzo and Valona. The advance is expected to begin this week.

The Rebels are attempting to resume negotiations with the control commission.

The Prince and Princess to-day reviewed the Albanian forces and received an enthusiastic ovation.

RUSSIA'S EASTERN TRADE.

MEASURES FOR ADVANCEMENT WANTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.

The Duma has adopted a motion calling upon the Government to adopt more effectual measures for the promotion of trade with Persia, Mongolia, China and the East, generally by the creation of special export bounties, modifications of customs tariff, and development of communications.

IMMUNITY TO MEMBERS.

The Duma has adopted by 100 votes to 69 the Bill granting immunity to members. On the announcement of the vote members of the Extreme Right withdrew from the House.

LONDON BUILDING TRADE DISPUTE.

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.

The basis of an agreement has been reached in the London building trade dispute as a result of the conference between a delegation from the Trade Unions and the employers. It will be submitted to the ballot of men, whose acceptance is doubtful.

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.

The International Congress on tropical agriculture will be held in London on the 23rd instant under the presidency of Professor Dunstan. Thirty-three Governments will be represented.

There are to be four meetings, at one of which Lord Kitchener will preside, devoted to the question of cotton agriculture.

It is hoped that they will result in an interchange of opinions of planters and manufacturers.

It is further hoped that headway will be made in the direction of securing uniformly first-class rubber in Eastern plantations.

Professor Dunstan will raise the question of technical education in tropical agriculture with a special reference to the proposed college in Ceylon.

Other subjects to be discussed are jute, tobacco, cocoa and tropical diseases.

MORE SUFFRAGETTE VANDALISM.

A ROMNEY MUTILATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9.

A suffragette has mutilated a Romney in the Birmingham Gallery.

BRITISH SQUADRON AT KIEL.

MUNICIPAL GRANT FOR ENTERTAINMENT DURING REGATTA WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KIEL, June 10.

The Municipality has voted five thousand marks to entertain the British squadron during the regatta week. The Socialists supported the grant.

DEATH OF MUTINY VETERAN.

A RESIDENCY DEFENDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 10.

The death occurred here yesterday of Mr. Ireland who served with the late Bengal Artillery through the Mutiny and was one of the Residency defenders. He will be buried in the Residency cemetery to-day with full military honours.

HINDU IMMIGRANTS.

HUNGER-STRIKE ABANDONED.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN FEARS TROUBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, June 9.

The Indians on board the Komagata Maru have abandoned the hunger-strike and asked the Immigration officials for provisions, which were promptly supplied.

Lloyds' agent is awaiting the reply of the ship's owners to the question as to whether to accept the offer of the Vancouver Hindus to meet the balance of the charter expenses.

Gurdit Singh's intentions are not known. It has transpired that he proposed another sailing of the Komagata Maru direct from Calcutta in July and, if the initial voyages were successful, building a £20,000 vessel to handle the new traffic.

The captain of the Komagata Maru has notified her owners that he fears trouble if he is forced to return to Japan with the Indians.

IMMIGRATION LAW TO BE ENFORCED

SATISFACTORY RESULTS ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, June 10.

Mr. Roche, Minister of Interior, has telegraped to the Mayor that the Government intends to enforce the Immigration Law.

He expects that unless the law is defeated in court on some technical ground the Government will be able to handle the question with satisfaction to British Columbians.

The immigrants are now appealing again before the Court of Enquiry.

Fourteen more have been allowed to land having been formerly in Canada. It is anticipated that none of the remaining 354 will be admitted.

Meanwhile it is still not known if the ship will be odered back East by the owners if the balance of the charter money is not paid.

CALCUTTA HOUSE SEARCHES.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL RAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Messrs. Dinham and Tegart of the Bengal Police with a large number of police officers of the Calcutta C. I. D., raided this morning No. 90 Harrison Road which is a part of the Y. M. C. A. Buildings.

The premises operated on are occupied by the Store Department of Sramjibi Samaya, Limited, of which Mr. A. N. Chatterjee is manager. The search is a political one of importance but no particulars are obtainable.

This morning the police also searched the country house of Mr. Chatterjee at Serampore. Some papers connected with the Burdwan flood relief works were seized by the police. No arrests were made.

ASSAULT BY JUTE MILL EMPLOYEES

HEAVILY SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

For assaulting Mr. Christie (senior) and Mr. Christie (junior) at the Bally Jute Mill an employee was sentenced yesterday at Howrah to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and two others were sentenced to two months.

PLAGUE AT BASRA.

SUGGESTED CLOSURE OF PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 10.

The following Sind Official Gazette Extraordinary is published:—The following telegram, dated the 3rd June, received from the Government of Bombay is published for general information.

A Government of India telegram begins:—The following has been received from the Political Resident Turkish Arabia 29th May.

"The Sanitary Department reports cases of plague at Basra on 25th May and 4 cases of plague on 27th May. Three fatal. I venture to suggest that the pilgrim traffic should be prohibited while plague lasts."

The telegram ends:—"Please issue warning to pilgrims and others and refuse passports for the present to pilgrims proceeding to Basra."

A SCOTCH MARRIAGE

INDIA POLICE OFFICER'S CASE

INVALID ACCORDING TO LAW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9.

In the Divorce Court to-day, Torfrida Lethbridge, daughter of Sir Wroth Lethbridge, obtained a declaration of the nullity of her alleged marriage with Mr. George Summerly Cole, of the India Police Department, on the ground that the ceremony was invalid according to the law of Scotland.

LONDON, June 10.

Mr. Barnard was counsel for the petitioner. He applied that the case should be heard in camera.

Mr. Cole protested, saying that Miss Lethbridge had done nothing to be ashamed of and that hearing in open court would prevent talk.

Mr. Barnard assented.

Mr. Cole subsequently gave evidence that he took the girl away because she asked him "for God's sake not to forsake her." They never lived as man and wife.

He had no intention of bringing the child into trouble and took all the blame on himself. She came out of the affair with no dishonour. The question of the validity of the Scottish marriage was very technical, but he refrained from pleading validity.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

INSPECTION OF AMIR CHAND'S HOUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 10.

The Judge and the Assessors with counsel inspected Amir Chand's house this morning. They inspected the room in which the bomb cap was found last February.

Mr. Petrie remarked to the Judge that there had been a hole made in the wall of the room.

Amir Chand then told the Judge that the box which contained the bomb cap was immediately under the hole in the wall where the cap was found.

The Inspector who actually found the cap said he took it from a trunk which lay on the opposite side of the room and many feet away from the broken wall.

The Judge remarked that there were signs of fresh plastering round the hole in the wall inside the room.

Mr. Petrie was further cross-examined by Mr. Raghunath Sahai. Witness was asked by counsel to disclose the name of the person who gave him the information which started these proceedings.

A long argument ensued in the course of which Mr. Alston said that considering what had happened to informers in Bengal it would be wicked of the prosecution to give up the names of their informers.

The Court held that the witness was privileged to withold the name.

Mr. Bose cross-examined for Ram Lal and asked Mr. Petrie what made him suspect this accused. Witness replied that during the search at Abad Behari's he came across a document which Ram Lal admitted was in his handwritting. On reading this document, said Mr. Petrie, he at once arrested Ram Lal on suspicion of being concerned in a conspiracy to murder. This reply Mr. Bose placed upon the record of evidence which the Court, after hearing a lengthy argument yesterday, decided could not be put on the record by the prosecution. Mr. Bose wished to withdraw his question but the Judge said that having asked the question, counsel must accept the answer which must go on the record.

Mr. Girdhari Lal cross-examined Mr. Petrie for Manu Lal and Mr. Kashi Ram did the same for Balraj.

The Court then adjourned.

SANJ VARTAMAN DEFAMATION CASE.

APOLOGY TENDERED AND ACCEPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 10.

In the defamation case of J. D. Contractor vs. R. N. Watchaghandy, Editor and Printer of the "Sanj Vartaman," the accused tendered an apology to-day in the District Magistrate's Court and the charge was accordingly withdrawn, against him.

BURMA RAILWAYS

THROUGH RUNNING RESTORED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 10.

The breaches on the Sagaing-Ahlor branch of the Mu Valley Section of the Burma Railway have been repaired, and trains are running through. Booking of all descriptions to and from Monywa and Ahlor is resumed.

OPIUM SALE.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN PRICE.

ATTEMPTED TELEGRAPH FRAUD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

There was a slight improvement in prices at the monthly opium sale which took place yesterday at the Government sale room at Charnock Place.

One hundred and sixty chests of Binar opium were disposed of at an average price of Rs. 1,625-5 per chest, as compared with Rs. 1,621-9 at last month's sale, the highest price realised being Rs. 1,630, and the lowest Rs. 1,625.

The total proceeds for the Bihar opium amounted to Rs. 2,60,050 as against Rs. 2,59,450 at the last sale.

Of Benares opium 940 chests were sold at an average price of Rs. 1,605-1-3, as against Rs. 1,585-14-5 in the previous month, the highest per chest being Rs. 1,610 (May Rs. 1,590), the lowest Rs. 1,605 (May, Rs. 1,585), and the total Rs. 15,08,775 (May, Rs. 14,90,750).

The grand total for the sale was Rs. 17,68,825 as compared with Rs. 17,50,200, while the general average price per chest was Rs. 1,608-0-4 as against Rs. 1,591-1-5.

A MARWARI ARRESTED.

On Tuesday morning at about half past nine a Marwari named Gopi Khandwala was arrested at the Central Telegraph office for attempting to send a bogus telegram in the name of a well known Marwari merchant, named Hardat Rai Chamaria.

It appears that the man presented at the telegraph office a telegram which purported to give the result of the Government opium sale which was held two hours later. It was addressed to the agent of the merchant at Indore.

The lady telegraphist on duty, on seeing the telegram suspected something wrong as she happened to know all the servants of Hardat Rai Chamaria usually sent at the telegraph office.

It so happened that one of these servants was present at the telegraph office at the time, and he on being informed of the matter stated that the man had never been in the service of his master.

Inspector Neilson, of Waterloo Street police station, was communicated with, and he took Khandwalla into custody. The latter stated that he was given the telegram by another person. It is alleged that had the bogus telegram been sent to Indore it would have involved Hardat Rai Chamaria's agent in a great financial loss.

CALCUTTA POLICE SCANDAL.

THREE OFFICERS DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The departmental enquiry into the allegations against the three officers of the Calcutta police, Senior Sub-Inspector Rashbehari Ghosh, of the Jorabagan police station, Sub-Inspector Gunpat Dubey and head constable Benode De of the Burra Bazar Thana, has been closed by Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police.

Rashbehari Ghosh was charged with receiving illegal gratification and Sub-Inspector Gunpat was charged with decoying a married Hindustani woman. The Sub-Inspector was alleged to have given the woman to understand that there was a warrant against her and asked her to accompany him to the police station in a gharry. The woman left in a gharry, and after that her husband and her relations went to the Burra Bazar Thana and found that the woman was not there. Head constable Benode De was charged with attempting to shield Sub-Inspector Gunpat.

The enquiry resulted in the dismissal of all the three police officers.

GOLD FIELD FATALITY.

THREE KILLED AND TWENTY INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOWRINGPET, June 10.

Three coolies have been killed and twenty injured by an air blast in Hancock's Shaft, Mysore Mine, at five hundred feet level.

THE MONSOON.

DECIDED CHECK IN ITS PROGRESS.

DESULTORY SHOWERS.

The monsoon seems to be hanging fire throughout India generally and particularly so far as Bombay is concerned.

Since Monday there have been numerous showers, but they have not been either heavy enough or long-enough continued to suggest that they were monsoon downfalls. During Tuesday night rain fell two or three times but there was not very much of it, and the guages at the Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory only registered 0.11 of an inch during the whole 24 hours, while on the previous day 0.51 of an inch was registered.

At the Colaba Observatory the rainfall registered on Monday was 0.09, while during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., yesterday 0.03 was registered. The total rainfall from June 1st to 10th has been 0.32 of an inch, while the average for this period is 3.42 inches, so that this year there has been 3.10 inches less than the average this year.

The Port Officer, Bombay, yesterday received a telegram from the Metereological Department, Simla, stating that the area of squally weather was disappearing, and that the cautionary signal might be lowered.

The Bombay weather report shows a general cessation or reduction in the amount of rainfall but states that nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and local rain in the Konkan, and some showers in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and the Central Provinces.

The sea is rough at Karachi and Colombo, but slight to smooth in all the intervening reporting stations.

From all of which facts it is apparent that there has been a decided check to the advance of the monsoon, and that if it has actually set in anywhere it is abnormally weak. We had been led to expect an early "burst" of the rains, but the "official" date for the arrival of the monsoon is rapidly approaching, and we are still waiting for it.

Meantime the weather continues hot and steamy. The maximum temperature in the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was 92.4, which is 3.2 above the average.

CONDITIONS AT SEA.

The Hansa Line steamer Rappenfels Captain R. Goonan, which reached here yesterday from New York, met with moderate monsoon during the voyage.

Captain Muhlbauer, of the German East Africa Line steamer Kommodore, which arrived in Bombay yesterday from Durban, reports having encountered fine weather during the greater part of the voyage. The ship met with slight monsoon, seas and wind, changing occasionally with light rain squalls from South-West to West during the latter part of the voyage.

SOUTH AFRICAN DINNER.

LORD BUXTON ON THE FUTURE OF THE UNION.

Lord Buxton presided at the 20th South Africa Dinner which was held at the Whitehall Rooms on May 19, says "The Times."

Lord Buxton, in proposing "Prosperity to the Union of South Africa," said that he had seen it stated somewhere that he was going to make a pronouncement. He had no pronouncement to make. It would be easy to say the wrong thing or the right thing in the wrong way. At least he could say this—that he was going out to South Africa with no prejudices and with no preconceived ideas. He could hardly say how much he regretted temporarily giving up his political career as a party politician, but there was much compensation in being called upon to undertake responsible duties elsewhere in a double capacity as representative of the Crown.

The problems to be solved in South Africa were more numerous and more complex than elsewhere. The Union of South Africa was the youngest of the Dominions, and it had to be asked whether the Union had justified its existence. The answer was emphatically "Yes." There could not fail to be ups and downs, but he thought the Union would be steered safely through. The Constitution had been drawn up with great skill. The independent Governments and Parliaments had been swept away, and one central Government instituted in their place. Such a drastic change was bound to raise embarrassments and perplexities. It was easy to criticize, but he thought they might say that the achievements greatly out-balanced the shortcomings. In any case the Union had got to work out its own salvation on its own lines. They had, wisely or unwisely, deliberately placed full responsibility on the Dominions and the Dominions would have to carry out their own policy. They hoped and believed that it could be worked out with no real clashing of interest or opinion between loyalty and patriotism to the Union. (Cheers.)

The Acting High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa responded to the toast and Sir Owen Philipps proposed and Mr. Wilson Fox responded to the toast of "Rhodesia."

During the financial year 1912-13, the gold coins absorbed in this country after passing through the Government Treasuries and Reserves amounted to £10.245,000, and those absorbed directly are reported to be worth £856,000. The total of gold coins absorbed by the country thus amounts to £11,101,000. During the same period 1,049 lakhs of rupees worth £6.993,000 are also reported to have been absorbed in India.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A NEW MOTOR FIRE ESCAPE.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman Mr. Cawasji Jehangir presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner submitting tenders received for the supply of a petrol motor tender, fire escape and other small fire appliances for the Fire Brigade department. In the course of his letter, the Commissioner said:—

"Hitherto one firm of makers has had a practical monopoly of the supply of fire appliances to the Municipality. There has been no serious cause to complain of the quality of the engines, but it is undoubtedly desirable in view of our growing needs that we should give a trial to machines of other makes.

"I forward herewith a copy of the very full and interesting report of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, which has the support of the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, and with which I entirely agree. I propose therefore to accept the offer of Messrs. Brady and Co. for a Commer. Simoni engine with tyres of the description mentioned by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, in para 6. of his Report and request the sanction of the Standing Committee to a contract being entered into with the firm for the supply of the motor tender and escape at a cost of Rs. 13,740. As regards hose, I propose to accept the tender of the Bombay Trading Co., as recommended by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, and request the sanction of the Standing Committee to a contract being entered into with the firm for the supply at a cost of Rs. 6,792-8-0.

"The cost of the motor tender and fire escape, viz., Rs. 13,740 can be met from the provision of Rs. 21,000, and that of the hose, viz., Rs. 6,792-8-0, from the provision of Rs. 10,000 made in the current year's Budget."

In his Report, the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, stated:—

"The Morris engine is the largest and the Commer Car-Simonis is the smallest. It does not however follow that the latter is underpowered as the engine in a vehicle of this class which only requires fractional part of the power to drive the first aid appliances, should be proportionate to the gross weight to be moved. The net weights have not been given in all cases but the Morris vehicle is stated to be about 3½ tons as against 2½ tons for the Commer Car-Simonis and as the latter carries a lighter fire escape than any of the others it is quite certain that it would not be underpowered for the work required of it.

"Lightness is not always a desirable feature as it is frequently gained at the expense of strength and reliability and for ordinary work I should have been inclined to recommend a heavier vehicle than the Commer Car-Simonis, provided however that reasonable strength has not been sacrificed. It appears to me that a light handy vehicle quick at hills and sharp turns is especially desirable for the protection of an area which covers the Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill districts.

"As regards strength and reliability one must depend largely upon the reputation of the manufacturer and there need I think be no fears under that head as the Commer Car Co. have an established reputation for the manufacture of commercial vehicles and a large number of their vehicles are earning the War Office subsidy.

"Other points in favour of this vehicle are that it has a gear box especially designed to facilitate the changing of gears by an unskilled driver. Whether it is absolutely "foolproof" would remain to be seen but it is a fact that the gears in the existing petrol driven fire appliances have given more trouble than any other part and an improvement under this head is very desirable. Also as regards the drive there would be no departure from the system now in use, and while not agreeing with all of Messrs. Merryweather's remark against propeller shaft and worm drives there is no doubt that the claim drive continues to hold its own against other systems for heavy vehicles.

"As regards tyres it should be a stipulation in the acceptance of any tender that solid band tyres should be used and not clinched-on tyres which have been found unsatisfactory, and it would be preferable that the make should be "Continental" as this Company has all the necessary appliances in Bombay for the renewal of tyres. The Commer Car-Simonis specifically mention solid band tyres and would no doubt agree to fix "Continental" of the size quoted.

"As regards the fire escape to be fitted to the machine Messrs. Simonis Co. construct their escapes on a different principle to that of the other well-known makers, viz., that their ladder sides are of the double wood trussed type against the solid construction of other makers. They are enabled by this means to make a considerable reduction in weight without sacrificing stiffness, and as previously stated, I am all in favour of light handy appliances in this case. My only doubt in regard to this escape, with its much larger number of mortice and tenon joints than those of solid construction, is the way in which it will withstand our trying climatic influences. It will however be seen from their "Pretoria" escape circular that they have had a repeat, order from Calcutta, and this should give a sufficient assurance.

"My opinion is therefore that Messrs. W. H Brady and Co. with their lowest quotation of Rs. 13,740 offer an appliance which is likely to be reliable and well suited to the conditions of work and I would recommend its acceptance with the first aid rotary pump attachment in lieu of the compressed air cylinders, which Messrs. Brady and Company offer to substitute without extra charge.

"As regards the hose offered I agree with the Chief Officer that the following are suitable, viz., (a) Merryweather's Extra Dub. Sub at Rs. 2-3-2.4 per foot, (b) Reddaway's A. C. 30 quality at Rs. 2-1-9 per foot and McGregor's "Rob Roy" at Rs. 2-1-5 5/14 per foot. The quotation of the Bombay Trading Co. for "Rob Roy" hose being the lowest, it is recommended for acceptance."

The contracts as recommended by the Commissioner were sanctioned.

SEATS AT CHOWPATY.

Consideration was then given to a report from the Commissioner on a letter from Mr. Framroze N. Bharucha complaining of insufficient seating accommodation at Chowpaty. The Commissioner stated as follows:—

"There are in all at present 133 benches within a length of 2,660 feet on the Chowpaty Sea Face. There is however no doubt that there is ample demand for additional seats in most evenings during the fair season. Enquiry shows that between the Railway Level Crossing to the Port Trust Chauki at the foot of Walkeshwar Road there is room for about 150 more benches without undue crowding and without stopping access to the beach. The benches are estimated to cost Rs. 30 each and I would propose to put up 50 (fifty) more for the present. If this proposal be approved provision will be made in the next year's Budget for the purpose. As regards Mr. Bharucha's proposal to widen the footpath and to erect a wall it would not be possible to carry out this suggestion without incurring a very large expenditure as it would involve the reclamation of the foreshore."

It was resolved to forward the matter to the Corporation with a recommendation in the terms of the Commissioner's Report.

NOISY TRAM CARS.

It was then resolved to forward to the Tramways Committee through the Corporation a letter to the Corporation from Mr. J. S. Banaji and others, residents of Charni Road corners and east and west Grant Road and Balaram Street forwarding copy of a letter addressed by them to the Tramways Company regarding the tremendous noise caused by the furious driving of tram cars at the junctions of tram lines in their localities and stating that they have been suffering from the nuisance for over three years and that they cannot tolerate it any longer; and that before applying to the Court to stop the nuisance they beg to lay the complaint before the Corporation in the hope that they would use the power vested in them to stop the nuisance by issuing a direction to the Company to arrange for a slow driving of cars at the junction lines or to make such improvement in the junction lines as would not permit of any noise being made.

RESOLUTIONS WITHDRAWN.

Dr. Sukhia withdrew the two following propositions standing in his name:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report as to the desirability and feasibility of lighting the faces of the clock of St. Thomas's Cathedral, Fort, with an estimate of cost thereof and whether the Government or the Cathedral Committee will be pleased to contribute their moiety"; and "That the Commissioner be requested to provide a few more benches on the Cuffe Parade and the western approach of the Wodehouse Bridge and the Apollo Bunder."

The Committee then adjourned.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SUCCESSFUL SESSION UNDER NEW DEWAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, June 10.

The Travancore Legislative Council met to-day at 12 noon in the Dewan's Room of the public offices. The Dewan presided. All the members besides three non-official members, Messrs Richardson, Kumara Pillai and Parameswaren Pillay, were present.

In opening the proceedings the Secretary, Mr. Narayanan Pandalai announced that the Lunacy Regulation Amendment Bill and the Co-operative Societies Bill received the royal assent and became law as regulations 8, 9 and 10 of 1089.

He also announced the appointment of Professor Rengaswami Iyengar as an Official Member in the Council.

Mr. K. G. Sesha Iyer, on behalf of the non-official members of the Council welcomed Mr. Krishnan Nair as the new Dewan president of the Council in a short well chosen speech, for which the latter thanked him in suitable terms.

The Patents and Designs Bill and the Insolvency Bill were considered in detail and passed for the final reading.

The Land Aquisition Regulation Amendment Bill, the Game Preservation Regulation Amendment Bill and the Village Panchayat Courts Bill were finally read and passed. The Council broke up at 3 p.m.

On the whole the 1st session of the Council under the presidency of the new Dewan was a healthy and successful one and everything went off smoothly.

FUTURE OF SIND BANK.

MEETING ADJOURNED FOR WANT OF QUORUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 10.

The "Sind Gazette" writes:—"In reply to a telegram addressed to the managing director of the Sind Bank Limited Hyderabad inquiring what was the result of the meeting of the shareholders on Sunday, which was to determine whether the bank should continue business or go into liquidation we have received a postcard addressed to the editor of the "Sind Gazette" as follows,—

Dear Sir. Your telegram received this evening. There was no quorum at the meeting on Sunday the 7th. There were only 8 present but 10 form the quorum. The meeting was therefore adjourned to the same day, hour and place next week, as required by the articles, i.e., Sunday the 14th, at 6-30 p.m. at Hyderabad office Yours etc.

TAHILRAM LELARAM,
General Manager.

Hyderabad June, 9.

TRADE IN GERMAN TITLES.

CHARGES AGAINST A DEAD GENERAL

During the Reichstag debate on May 17, the Socialist Deputy, Herr Liebknecht, made a vain attempt to criticize the records of the late Lieutenant-General von Lindenau, whose death was announced on February 24. The President of the Reichstag refused to let Herr Liebknecht make "charges against the dead," and Herr Liebknecht was shouted down by the Right and Centre. He publishes in the "Vorwarts" an article which, despite its violent language, compels attention, and practically the whole press, while sharply criticizing Herr Liebknecht, agrees that there must be an inquiry, says a Berlin correspondent.

General von Lindenau was a highly distinguished officer who enjoyed the Emperor's special favour, was for several years head of a department in the Great General Staff, commanded a division, and about a fortnight before his death was made Governor of Metz. After his death the Emperor telegraphed that he held him in high esteem as a soldier and as a man, and "expected great things of him," and that his death was a bitter loss for himself and for the Army.

It appears that General von Lindenau's affairs were in complete disorder. According to Herr Liebknecht, who quotes an official document, the bankruptcy proceedings opened after his death show debts amounting to about a million of marks (£50,000), with practically no assets, the liabilities ranging from sums of a few shillings up to a sum of £7,000.

Herr Leibknecht now publishes a document, of which he says he holds the original dated April, 1913, and signed by General von Lindenau. It is a receipt for a sum of money received from a doctor upon condition that the debt should lapse provided that within one year the Emperor should be pleased to appoint the doctor a professor of medicine.

LABOUR IN BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Proceeding now with an analysis of workpeople, according as they are adults or young persons, it may be useful in the first instance to exhibit the statistics of these in *all* the factories in Bombay city, inclusive of Cotton Mills.

TABLE D.

ADULTS.

	Male. All Factories.	Male. Cotton Mills.	Female. All Factories.	Female. Cotton Mills.
1908	1,07,930	76,304	23,767	22,915
1909	1,06,216	75,970	22,350	21,599
1910	1,08,589	77,446	22,288	21,581
1911	1,13,254	79,280	22,362	21,198
1912	1,17,915	83,593	24,053	23,312

	Boys. All Factories.	Boys. Cotton Mills.	Girls. All Factories.	Girls. Cotton Mills.
1908	3,22	...	936	...
1909	2,749	2,546	1,024	1,020
1910	2,889	2,698	1,053	1,050
1911	2,898	2,663	1,089	1,054
1912	3,176	2,934	1,125	1,121

INCREASE—1908 to 1912.

ADULTS.

	All Factories	Per Centage.	Cotton Mills.	Per Centage.
Male	9,985	9.25	7,289	9.55
Female	285	1.23	397	1.73

INCREASE—1909 to 1912.

Children.

	All Factories	Per Centage.	Cotton Mills.	Per Centage.
Male	45	1.39	388	15.24
Female	189	20.20	101	9.90

Taking all factories in the city, it will be noticed that the total number of adult male operatives increased by 9,985 persons, equivalent to 9.25 per cent; whereas the number of female workers was 286 equivalent to 1.23 per cent. In cotton factories, however, the increase in adult males during the same period was 7,289 which was equivalent to 9.55, that is, a fraction larger than in all factories. The increase, however, of adult female workers in cotton mills was 397 which was equivalent to a percentage of 1.73 only. That signifies that all factories had a fraction less. Coming now to children which to cotton mills is the more important, the results of the analysis show that in 4 years, i.e., from 1909 to 1912 (the figures for 1908 are not available) there was a decrease in the number of boys in all factories, while in cotton mills there was an increase of 388 equivalent to 15.24 per cent. The increase of girls, however, in all factories was 20.20 against 9.90 in cotton mills. The fact shows that girls were in large demand in the former.

We may now summarise the actual accretion of operatives in cotton mills during the period under review as below:—

		Per cent.
Adult Males	7,289	— 9.53
Boys	388	— 15.24
Adult Females	397	— 1.73
Girls	101	— 9.91

It will be seen that the proportion of the increase in the number of boys to adult males was exceedingly great, say 62 per cent. more, while that in the number of girls to adult females was nearly 5 3/4 times as many!

INFLUX OF YOUNG WORKERS.

The above statistics establish one broad fact that there has been a considerable influx of young persons, both boys and girls, in excess of the increase to be discerned in the number of adults during the same period. And yet the cry still is for shortage of young persons or children. That would point to the fact that despite this greater influx there is yet a desideratum which must be met. It may be useful, consequently, to discover, approximately of course, the fair number of young persons needed to make up a full complement to work efficiently the present number of spindles. As there are only a few boys employed on mules, we may discard that machinery from our calculation. Ring spindles then numbered on 30th June, 1913, as many as 20,80,206. It has been the estimate of experienced spinners that given, say, spindles to spin 20's yarn, then the efficient number of doffer boys and girls essential to work, say, 12 ring frames of the average number of 350 spindles, is 15. But it is also their experience that at the time of doffing 3 in an average will be elsewhere rather than actually doffing. So that 12 may be taken as a fair standard to doff 4,200 spindles, say, 12 frames of 350 spindles each. Working out on this basis, fully 5,800 young persons are necessary for efficient production of average 20's yarn. But what has been the actual number of boys and girls, say, at the end of 1912, as the statistics for 1913 are not yet published. There were 4,055 boys and girls who were more or less employed on doffing in our mills. The shortage, therefore, world amount to 1,145 or thereabout. This is only a rough approximate estimate. For it should be remembered that in every mill with ring spindles there are adults, that is persons above the statutory age of 14. Leaving them alone, it should be further remembered that short as the number of doffers is, there is daily a certain percentage of absentees. Each cotton factory has its own percentage of such absent children. At a very moderate estimate the number of absentees cannot be less than 25 per cent. To that extent each mill would be further pinched, and thus acutely feel the shortage in the daily working. Again, there are seasons when the absentee swells to large proportions. A season of many marriages causes a larger gap in the ring frame room. The agricultural season causes another serious gap for a time. Apart from these factors, there is the plague to be counted with. That disease is now endemic in the city, but while in the earlier years the pest was most rife in the cold season, it is now at its climax in summer. But even this endemic condition is now and again superseded by an epidemical one. Then, there is a great stampede and, managers and spinning masters are in despair but helpless. It would be exceedingly helpful for a clear comprehension of this problem involved in such complexity, were the Millowners' Association to call for a return from each mill o fthe average number of absentees, from whatever causes, during the last five years, distinguishing the number of adults and children and specially those employed in the ring frame department. And it would add to the utility of the return were it to state the months of the year during which the number of absentees of each class was at its maximum. Millowners themselves would have then a tolerably fair idea of the months where they might ordinarily anticipate such absenteeism.

EXTENSION OF LOOMS.

It may also be pointed out here, in further elucidation of this complex problem, another phenomenon which, it is to be presumed, is within the knowledge of Millowners and specially the technical experts who actually conduct the different operations at a mill. First and foremost, there has been a fairly large extension of looms. It was pointed out in my last letter that there has been during the quinquennium a growth of 20.84 per cent. Such growth demanded a larger number of weavers. What has happened? This: that young men of the age of 14 who previously used to work on the frames prefer to work in the weaving shed as it pays every way better. What is a loss to the one department is a gain to the other. In this way also the pinch of insufficiency in the frame room has been not a little accentuated. But for the labour demanded by the greater extension of looms, in all probability the shortage would not have been so keenly felt. It should, however, be understood that even in the loom shed there is now and again a paucity of workers but not to that crying extent as in the spinning department. It is, again, the experience of some mill experts that the average age of the ring frame-worker is lower than it was, younger boys are put on as piecers than was formerly the case.

This local labour problem is undoubtedly full of complexities which can only be unravelled by the aid of many supplementary but reliable data which are still wanting. At the same time for all practical purposes what is much to be wished for is a mitigation of the existing shortage. It lies in the direction of an appreciable diminution of the activity going on elsewhere. If what now looks like a temporary activity only comes to be permanent, then, it is to be feared the chances of a full complement of labour at mills will be remote. Whatever contributes to the diminution of extra labour elsewhere in the city will *pro tanto* lend to alleviate the situation at mills. That economic phenomenon will to a certain extent redress the adverse balance, be the cause or causes of shortage what they may. To a certain extent the alleviation will also depend on the concerted action which millowners themselves, in their own best interests, may take to attract labour to their factories in a larger degree than at present. The common interest of the industry demands such united action, but there has during recent years prevailed the very opposite of unity. Individual interests have more or less prevented unanimity. In this way a policy of drift has been in vogue which can never bode good. There is also considerable mental indolence where concerted activity is essential.

WANT OF DISCIPLINE.

There may be a return of the old condition of labour, but as things go now it is obvious that there is greatly wanting that internal discipline which is so essential to the larger efficiency, and consequent productive capacity, of all mills. Here the remedy lies in the hands of our cotton lords, if only they will shake off their chronic apathy and put their minds together how with shortage of labour, efficiency might be so attained as to neutralise the effects of that shortage. Greater attention needs to be bestowed on training the operatives to be more skilful than they are at present. It is not such a difficult task as may superficially appear. With strict supervision of a benevolent character, that is to say, supervision the essence of which is *suaviter in modo* and *fortiter in re;* the lax practice which allows loitering of three and four dozen operatives at a time in the mill compound, away from their machinery, must be put a stop to. This loitering may be roughly estimated at 10 minutes. It is a process of the most elementary arithmetic to cast up the number of workers to be found loafing about outside their machines during actual working hours, and multiply it by 10 minutes to find out the number of hours absolutely wasted. This is a flagrant instance of the actual want of discipline needed in any well organised factory where both time and intelligence are the essence of efficiency. Look again at the enormous time wasted every morning, in almost all mills, soon after the hour of start. Foremen and jobbers have to move up and down in their respective departments to see whether the full complement of hands which ought to be at the machines are there. It is well-known that at the very least from 30 to 45 minutes at the start are lost. Each mill ought to be so organised for punctual attendance at work immediately after the engine is started that no such waste of time is necessitated. That alone would eventually eliminate the truants or habitually absentees or late comers as the case may be. At present even taking 30 minutes' loss of time at start means 13 hours in a month of 26 working days. In other words, the mills lose by this lax practice alone fully one working day. The remedy lies in enforcing wholesome discipline as to attendance and constant attention at machines instead of loitering and loafing outside for a few minutes. It is the mickle that makes the muckle. For when you come to add up all the unnecessary minutes absolutely wasted, the sum total is considerable, so much so that with the needed discipline the millowners will soon forget to feel the pinch of shortage now prevalent. In other directions too discipline is essential. The operatives require to be handled as soldiers in a barrack with a stern regimental colonel—no perfunctory work when work is going on and ample recreation afterwards. So that apart from external factors there are some internal ones, the remedy of which lies in the hands of the millowners themselves if they are fully alive to their own best interests.

Lastly, the physiology of industry which postulates better health and better conditions of living and comfort, together with the crying want of the amenities which an upto-date cotton industry of an exacting character in a tropical climate necessitate must be seriously taken into consideration, so also the expediency of a reasonable provision for old age and premature physical infirmities. All these are potential factors of the larger problem on the right appreciation of which in proper time must greatly depend the abundance of labour and the prosperity of the industry itself, specially with keener international competition.—Yours, etc.

D. E. WACHA.

Mr. Wacha's first letter on this subject appeared in the "Chronicle" of June 4.

MYSORE CONFERENCES.

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS.

STATE AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 10.

A Judicial Conference, opened at noon to-day in the Rungaoarlu Memorial Hall under the presidency of Mr. H. V. Nunjundayya, Chief Juddge of Mysore. The Yuvaraj, the Dewan, Messrs. R. H. Campbell and Justices K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer and E. H. Wallace were also present.

The hall was filled with leading judicial officers of Mysore, representatives of magistracy, legal practitioners of standing and others.

The delivery of the President's inaugural address occupied considerable time.

SELECTION OF JUDICIARIES.

The Judicial Conference passed the following among a dozen other resolutions before rising for the day:—

That the judicial service in the State be treated as a technical department just as the Public Works, Medical and other similar departments; that one of the three judges of the Chief Court be selected directly from among the members of the local bar of not less than 20 years standing; that one of three district judges be selected directly from among the members of the local bar of not less than 15 years standing; that one third of the sub-judges be appointed directly from among the members of the bar of not less than 10 years standing; that appointments of munsiff be immediately given to members of the bar of not less than 5 years standing; that no age restriction be placed for the appointment of candidates from the bar to the judicial service; that this conference recommends that Government be pleased to effect a complete separation of the judicial from the executive functions.

The Conference rose at 5 p.m.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LAST SITTING.

The last sitting of the Economic Conference was held this morning.

The following among other resolutions were passed:—

(1) That a complete plant for crushing sugarcane and manufacturing jaggery by improved methods be established in Shikarpur Taluk for demonstration purposes.

(2) That the Government be moved to appoint an expert to investigate the possibilities of wood distillation with a view to production of charcoal for smelting iron-ore.

(3) That half a dozen young men be deputed to foreign countries to learn construction of machinery and tools.

(4) That loans be granted to the people to set up American oil extracting plants.

The ideas of a bone manure factory, the appointment of an industries expert for each district to demonstrate labour-saving machinery and the encouragement of cocoanut butter manufacture were all noted for later consideration.

The Commerce and Industries Committee were asked to report on a proposal of the Comptroller that it is desirable to throw open the Mysore State Life Insurance and Family Pension scheme to the general public.

Some of the non-official members objected to State interference with private enterprise.

Mr. C. S. Balasundrum Iyer moved an amendment that it might be made a semi-state society, like the Bank of Mysore. This was accepted.

It was resolved that the services of an expert in tile and brick making be secured for three years to advise the tile syndicate in Mysore and assist tile factories generally.

The Conservator of Forests moved for the deputation of a forest officer to America and Canada to study the methods of felling, extraction, transport and conversion of timber.

The proposal was negatived as it was really a departmental matter.

The Economic Conference closed at 10 a.m. with an exhaustive concluding speech by the President.

BARANAGORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

At the hearing of the Baranagore Conspiracy Case to-day, Mr. Panton, Sessions Judge of Alipore recorded the statements of the accused, all three of whom pleaded not guilty.

The first accused, Motilal said he would file a written statement.

The second accused, Khagendra Nath Chowdhury said he never rented any house at Baranagore. He was asked by Dinabandhu Bhatterjee to come to his house at Baranagore and while he was going there he was arrested by the police. He had nothing to do with the parts of arms found in that house.

The third accused Harsha Nath Chatterjee said he used to cook food at Dinabandhu's house. He used to sing in a loud voice when he was alone and thereby incurred the displeasure of Nepal Das a neighbour who threatened him with mischief. It was not improbable that parts of the arms found in his house were placed there by Nepal or his people. He had nothing to do with them.

The case here adjourned for the day.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A "FRIVOLOUS" CASE.

APPLICATION FOR RULE REFUSED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah).

RUSTAMJI DORABJI DHAPLA (PROPRIETOR OF BINNING AND CO.) v. P. C. SAWYER (PROPRIETOR OF MESSRS. HILL SAWYER AND CO.) AND ANOTHER.

At the Bombay High Court yesterday Mr. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, solicitors), on behalf of the petitioner applied for a rule in this case.

The facts are as follows:—The applicant purchased a Beeston-Humber motor car from one Basruddin Javdin for Rs. 600. The car was in the godown of Messrs. Hill, Sawyer and Co and on payment of the garage charges due by the applicant's vendor, the accused's man delivered the car to Basruddin from the godown, and the car remained in the godown of Basruddin for nearly two weeks before the applicant purchased and paid for it. The car after payment of the purchase money was delivered by Basruddin to the applicant, who bought the same and placed it openly in front of his motor car shop at Grant Road. During the applicant's absence from Bombay on business, Mr. Sawyer, proprietor of Messrs. Hill, Sawyer and Co, wrote a letter to the Deputy Commissioner of Police Bombay complaining that the said car was missing from the firms'-godown and that it was at the accuseds' shop, suggesting that it had been stolen, and asked for the assistance of the police in recovering the car. In consequence of this letter, the police took charge of the car, raided the applicants' shop and kept a guard over the same for three days to the great damage of the applicants credit and reputation. Ultimately the police, being satisfied of the [illegible]licant's bona fide purchase of the car, [illegible]ed the same and withdrew the guard [illegible] the shop.

The accused were then asked by the applicant to apologise and pay him compensation, and in reply the accused admitted that by a mistake of their man the Beeston-Humber car had been delivered to Basruddin instead of the Vulpes car, but refused to make amends to the applicant, alleging that they had acted with due care and attention, and had naturally assumed that the car was stolen, on seeing it at the applicant's shop.

Thereupon the applicant filed a complaint before the Chief Presidency Magistrate against the accused for defamation contained in the latters' letter of complaint to the police. The Magistrate, after hearing the accuseds' explanations, discharged both the accused under sec. 253 of the Criminal Proceedure Code, and ordered the applicant to pay Rs. 50 to each of the accused for bringing a frivolous and vexations complaint against them.

Mr. Cambell, on behalf of the applicant, contended that the Magistrate was wrong in absolving the accused from discharging the onus of proof cast on them by law to show that they had acted with due care and attention which they could alone do by calling their informant. The Magistrate erred in disallowing the evidence of the applicant to prove what was the information he had given to the accused's servant as inadmissible, and the Magistrate was wrong in not allowing the applicant to give the same after the statement of the first accused in order to contradict the accused's statement. The Magistrate had erred in holding that the letter of the accused to the Police was free of imputation against the complainant and that it was fair and reasonable. The Magistrate was wrong in considering that it laid upon the applicant to ascertain that the said Beeston-Humber car in his possession belonged to the accused. The Magistrate erred in considering that the case was frivolous, vexations and reckless. The Magistrate had nowhere found that the applicant acted *mala fide* or out of revenge or was actuated by any other improper motive in bringing this charge.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, refused to grant a rule.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 11TH OF JUNE, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Exparte Decree.

53-14—Vachha and Co, Narsey Vassonji v Haji Hassam Haji Essa and anr Dubash and Co.

For Decree Absolute.

1034-13—Sham M and H, Bhawram Makundji v Makund Dharman Bhoir, D J Mantri.

184-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd and anr v Damodhar Balwant Joshi, Sabnis and G, Part Heard.

S C Ct 731-27983-12—Daphtary F and D Hirji Mulji and anr v. Punja Jairam Madhowji K & C.

1106-12—Mulji and Th Fazulbhai Peer Mahomed Salemahomed Peermahomed Matubhai J and M.

813-13—Bick. M R and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v. Maneckbai widow and ors Shamrao M & H.

702-13—Payne & Co The Arab Steamers Ltd. v. Haridas Asanand & Sons a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

1122-12—Manchersaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai & Co a firm v Messrs Hormusji Rattonji Oomrigar & Co a firm Jehangir and S.

837-13—Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors. M B Chotia.

1027-13—Smetham & Co Aishabai widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

655-12—Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.

1056-13—Captain & V Gomtibai v. Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D & D.

45-14—Jamsetji R & D Magana Nursee v. Rajanna Nursee Metha and D.

1149-13—J A Valles Anna Domingo Mariandas & anr v. Jacquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775-13—Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co. Crawford B and Co.

961-13—Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Carsondas Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for Consent Decree (in Chambers).

310-14—Vachha and Co, Akhaji Harkhaji and Co a firm v Shaikh Cassam Abdul Rehman Kalchekar, Captain and Vaidya.

Summary Suit for Disposal (in Chambers).

474-14—Crawford B and Co, Michael D'Almeida v Nusserwanji Bros and Co a firm.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Matrimonial Suits.

731-13—Pestonji R & Co Carl William Grant Gay v. Mercy Eileen Gay and anr Payne & Co. Matubhai J & M.

731A-13—Pestonji R K & Co Carl William Grant Gay v. Mercy Eileen Gay and ors Craigie B and C.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr.'s Report.

863-13—Payne and Co. A M Jeewanji and Co a firm v Mulla Ahmed Ali Shaik Kaderbhoy and ors, Bick M R and Co.

9-10—Madh K and C, Madhowji Virji v Purshotam Gopaldas and ors, Shroff D and Dh, Payne and Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr.'s Report.

24-13—Mirza M and M, Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Anim and anr v Abdul Kadar bin Gulam Mohidin Shaik Bhican, Captain and V.

Short Cause.

321-14—Jam R and D, Kisonlal Chunilal and Co a firm v Dhanibai widow and anr, Ard H D and Co.

Long Causes.

693-13—Matubhai J & M Virji & Co a firm v. Govind Raghunatha Thakur and ors S A Tyabji Sabnis & G.

560-11—Payne & Co Mathuradas Kallianji & Co a firm v. Amratlal Virchand and anr Shamrao M & H.

772-13—Sunderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P and P.

767-13—Rustomji and Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nasarwanji Daruwalla and anr

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharamsey & ors Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hiralal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand and ors The Albert Press Co. Ltd & anr Little & Co Bhaishanker K & G.

688-13—Sunderdas and Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas Wm. De Almeida Daphtary Fund D.

416-14—Payne and Co, Molubhai Mahomed v Dayabhai Tapidas and ors, Sunderdas and Co.

538-14—Bick M R and Co, Dr Framji Jivanji Patel v Bomanji Rustomji Contractor and anr, Captain and V, For Postponement.

99-13—Sm B and Co. Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v Dwarkabai widow and ors, D J Mantri, Kh L and M.

249-13—Bhai K and G, The Poona Bank Ld and anr v Motilal Choonilal, Malvi H M and R.

601-13—Rustomji and Co, Mathuradas Gordhandas and ors v Runchordas Kallianji and [illegible], Ard H D and Co, Little and Co, Mans H M and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Rustomji and Co.

703-13—Crawford B and Co, Turner Hoar and Co a firm v Bhimji Mulji Raval and anr, Daph F and D.

341-13—Shroff D and D, Bai Gajrabai widow v Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade, Little and Co.

652-13—Amin and D (For a Pauper), Nandlal Khushalji v Bai Navivahu widow, Madh K and C.

234-14—Matu J and M, Mathuradas Cullianji and ors v Maneckbai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

HORRORS OF TWO BALKAN WARS.

ORGIES OF CRUELTY.

"Back to the darkest days of the Middle Ages" is the comment passed by the Carnegie Peace Endowment's Commission on the Balkan Wars, in a summary of its report. All the belligerents are charged with having violated the rules of war.

The wars belong, says the Commission, to the age when constant fighting, with its inevitable cruelties, was followed by abominable excesses which civilised peoples have excluded from the province of war for centuries—systematic massacres, ill-treatment of prisoners, pillage, and incendiarism, and innumerable cases of injury to women and girls.

In an examination of the causes of these atrocities the report finds that they were, for the most part, reprisals for long and heavy oppression. The first Balkan War reversed the positions of masters and serfs, and numerous local bands that followed the victorious armies avenged personal and national injuries and wiped out old scores and hatreds.

In the Macedonian villages, following the various military successes, it was found that the Bulgarian inhabitants massacred or expelled the Mussulmans, bodies of whom came back later to exterminate the Bulgarians. Later on the armies of all the belligerents became infected with the contagion of violence, and the regular forces were guilty of violations of the rules of war.

WOUNDED LEFT TO STARVE.

The Commission in various cases was obliged to recognise the responsibility of the authorities, as, for example, that of the Bulgarians in the massacre of Turks at Serres; that of the Turks in the atrocities committed at the time of the victorious return to Adrianople of the Ottoman forces in Thrace; that of the Servians in the forced conversions of the Bulgarians of Eastern Macedonia; and that of the Greeks in the massacres of Bulgarians and the incendiarism during the second war.

A chapter on war and intenational law opens with the sentence: "There is no clause in international law relative to war on land and the treatment of the wounded that has not been violated, in greater or lesser degree, by all the belligerents." Numbers of wounded were put to death on the field of battle and many prisoners were killed or abandoned to the tortures of hunger. The Bulgarian and Greek armies are charged with the use of explosive bullets.

There were cases in which flags of truce were fired on and in which attacks were made upon field ambulances and hospitals.

INDIA'S DESIRES.

PLACE IN EMPIRE'S COUNCILS

AN INTERVIEW WITH MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

A representative of "The Sunday Times" recently called on Mrs Annie Besant who is now on a short visit to London, and heard from her, in the course of his interview, the following remarks:—

"I am only over here for a few weeks this summer," said Mrs. Besant. "I return to India about the middle of June, as I have very heavy work on hand there in connection with the Madras University. The University has about 3,500 native students, and my friends and I are trying to open hostels or residential colleges for them.

"The extension of the University at Madras," continued Mrs. Besant, "is only one, though a most significant, indication of the spread of education among the Indians. And is is only one among many of the changes which have taken place and are still taking place in India. But outside comparatively small official and semi-official circles, the people in England know nothing and do not realise the vital importance of these changes. India, in several respects, has vastly altered within the last twenty years. Even during the last ten years the changes have been very great.

"Education is spreading and its fruits are everywhere apparent. The people know and understand what is passing all over the world. They have been taught to believe that British rule stands for liberty in its widest sense. But their experience does not coincide with the theory. They plead for representative institutions, and their plea is ignored. They plead for recognition as British subjects and as citizens of the Empire, and again their plea is ignored. Indeed, it is treated with contumely. They are barred as aliens by the Oversea Dominions. Australia and New Zealand will not admit them within their gates. Canada and South Africa are hardly less antagonistic. And the United States justifies the exclusion of Indians by their example.

NATIONAL FEELING.

"One very significant fact that is unknown or persistently ignored in England is that in India a strong national feeling has grown up and clamours for recognition. I have tried hard, both by voice and pen, to make people realise this. Yet in all the schemes designed to promote Imperial Federation or the unity of the Empire India is invariably left out in the cold. Is this just? If India is an integral part of the Empire, is she not fairly entitled to be represented in the Councils of the Empire?

"Do let it be known that the people of India are in earnest over this matter. Even distinctions of caste have been flung aside to promote a public patriotic agitation for the recognition and admission of India's rights.

"The attitude of the official classes in India towards this national feeling," said Mrs. Besant, in reply to a question, "is one of antagonism. Their policy is one of harsh repression. They seek to stifle the free expression of public opinion. It is hardly too much to say that in their treatment of the people in this respect they adopt the methods of autocratic Russia rather than of free England. I do not seek or desire to justify the excesses which have been committed by some of the people, but I do most earnestly emphasise the fact that these illegal acts are as a warning of a grave, underlying danger.

"Let me say this as a final word," said Mrs. Besant, "I have been blamed for voicing India's aspirations. But I believe that the safety and integrity of the Empire are at stake. I believe that the Empire is being imperilled by the policy now pursued in India. Some people think that by voicing it the danger is increased. I don't," said Mrs. Besant, emphatically. "I think it is diminished. The Indians are a patient race; but their patience is being strained to breaking-point. Their requests are modest and reasonable. If India is to be pacified—if India is to remain an integral part of the Empire, these requests must be not only considered, but granted."

LIFE-SAVING AT SEA.

REGULATIONS COMPELLING AMPLE APPLIANCES.

Mr. John Burns, President of the Board of Trade, has issued new rules in regard to life-saving appliances on merchant ships, which are to come into operation on July, 1, 1914. Their general effect is that all sea-going vessels, passenger and otherwise, shall carry ample appliances for all on board in case of accident.

As to foreign-going passenger steamers, including emigrant ships, they shall carry "lifeboats in such number and of such aggregate capacity as shall be sufficient to accommodate the total number of persons which is carried, or which the ship is certified to carry, whichever number is the greater." One approved life-jacket shall be carried for each person on board, and, in addition, a sufficient number of approved life-jackets of a size suitable for children.

In the case of passenger steamers plying between places in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, or between the British Islands and Continental ports between the River Elbe and Brest, inclusive, if the lifeboats carried do not provide sufficient accommodation for the total number of persons allowed to be carried, approved life-rafts, buoyant deck-seats, or other approved buoyant apparatus shall be carried to make up for the deficiency.

There are slight exemptions for vessels with special certificates engaged in daylight voyages between March 20 and Sept. 30, but one approved life-jacket for ach person on board is compulsory.

WRECK OF THE COLUMBIAN.

SURVIVORS AT HALIFAX.

TERRIBLE STORY OF HUNGER AND EXPOSURE

Four emaciated wrecks of humanity who twenty hourse before had abandoned all hope of life were tenderly carried down the side of the American Revenue steamer Seneca on May 18, and taken ashore to hospital at Halifax, after an experience such as few men have ever undergone and survived, wired the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Halifax on May 18.

They alone of the fiftten men who took to one of the lifeboats when the steamer Columbian burst into flames with a series of terrific explosions on May 3 had survived the thirteen and a half days' exposure. Eleven of their companions died in the boat from hunger, thirst, and exposure. Two or three of them died from hunger and exposure alone, but the majority drank salt water, which drove them insane, and one of the last to expire was a giant Russian fireman who tried to murder his companions then living, and was only overpowered after a desperate struggle.

The eleventh man to go was the Messroom Steward Price, who expired on Sunday. He had prophesied disaster shortly after the steamer left Antwerp, and added that he had dreamed he would be a fortnight in an open boat.

When he expired, the four survivors gave up all hope. The last of the biscuits on which they had existed for nearly a fortnight was gone. Every drop of water was used up, and the gates of death were opening in front of them when the smoke of the revenue cutter was seen, and after a period of breathless anxiety, they were sighted.

CHIEF OFFICER'S PLIGHT.

The four survivors were Robert Tiere, first officer, Adelard Belanger, and Oscar Meddal, seamen, and Michael Ludwigsen, fireman. Mr. Tiere is a native of Liverpool, and is only 22 years old. Belanger belongs to Sherbrooke, Quebec, and the other two men are Swedes.

Mr. Tiere is suffering greatly from gangrenous feet, and probably will lose both members. His feet became frozen, and so swollen that his sea boots would not come off, and it was necessary to cut them away from the limbs when he was taken aboard the Seneca.

The other men are suffering chiefly from exposure and lack of food.

With both feet so swollen from cold and exposure that they will have to be amputated, worn to a skeleton by hunger and thirst, Robert Tiere lay in the sick bay of the Revenue cutter Seneca, and, in a voice which betrayed nothing of the suffering he had undergone, told the story of the fateful thirteen days' cruise of the missing lifeboat, in which three-quarters of its crew died of hunger, thirst, and exhaustion. The plucky young Englishman's story was one of the most remarkable in all the history of the sea, and swept the entire gamut of human emotion.

OYLMPIC PASSES.

It started with a series of explosions which ripped the big freighter asunder and drove her crew hurriedly to the boats. He told of the high hopes raised when they saw the Olympic swept by them early that morning a blaze of light, and of the despair into which they were plunged when she passed by in the darkness less than three-quarters of a mile away. Their hopes were raised by seeing two other steamers in daylight next day far off, one being the Franconia, which, from the movements Mr. Tiere described, rescued another of the Columbian's boats in sight of them.

A fight with rough weather for three days, in which the boat was several times half-full of water, and the expedients used in order to devise sea anchors; then a gradual shortening of the ration of biscuits and water from three "hardtack" and half a pint of water per man per day to one biscuit a day and half a pint of water to four men; the death in terrible agony of the men who drank salt water; the fight with a madman, who went crazy with exposure, and tried to kill his six living shipmates with an axe; and, finally, the abandonment of all hope, and a calm resignation to death, which suddenly changed to hope again when the Seneca have in sight, these things were all recited.

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

"It was in my watch that the explosion occurred," said Mr. Tiere, lying on his cot in the Seneca's hospital. "I came on the bridge at midnight, and when relieving the third officer I remarked that I smelled something burning.

"A few minutes later the quartermaster reported that there was a fire in No. 3 hatch, next the coal bunker. I turned on the fire call, rousing all hands; and scarcely had I done so when there was a terrific explosion in the coal bunkers, which ripped up the whole of the boat deck. I think that the fire must have got into the bunker and encountered the gas in the coal, which exploded almost at once.

"Explosions followed from all the other hatches, and in a few minutes the Columbian was ablaze forward and aft. There was no time to wait for more provisions, clothing, or anything. We just had to tumble into the boats and lower away as fast we could; for at any minute it seemed that the ship might go down. Some of the men just had on dungaree pants and undershirts; and little Dikeman, the cabin boy, only a pair of trousers.

USELESS SIGNALS.

"Early in the morning we saw a steamer's lights looming up. She came on quickly, and from the size of her I judged it was the Olympic. Then we found that there were no dry matches in the boat In the hurry of our leaving the exploding ship the sea had swept into the lifeboat, and all the matches were damp. There we had to sit, too helpless to signal to the Olympic as she swept by, a blaze of light.

"We all stood up and shouted at the top of our voices, but she was three-quarters of a mile away, and we couldn't make her hear at that distance. Next day we saw a tramp steamer, which was about seven miles off. We had hoisted my rain-coat on an oar as a signal, but it wasn't of any use.

"About five o'clock that afternoon we saw what I think was the Franconia, and from what I have learned on the Seneca we must have been witness to her rescuing our first lifeboat. We saw her steam up, and judged at the time that she was taking a boat aboard. Then she steamed away in a circle as we thought, looking for us; but, of course, she could not tell where, and instead of coming to us she went away off, and that was the last we saw of her.

14 DAYS ADRIFT.

CHIEF OFFICERS STORY.

"The weather by this time had fortunately calmed down somewhat. It was very rough the first three or four days. Two or three times we carried away the sea anchors, to which we were riding, and the boat, sweeping round to the seas, filled with water. The lifeboat, having air tanks, of course could not sink, but there was some danger of her being overturned. We baled her out I suppose, half a dozen times, and rigged up sea anchor after sea anchor with bits of old canvas and oars, and managed to keep her head on to the seas that way.

"By this time I had put the men on rations. There was a twenty-gallon cask of water in the boat, and a tin tank full of biscuits. I allowed each man a pint of water a day and a biscuit for each meal. Then, after the first week, the water ran pretty short. We got a little rain on Thursday and some of the men started drinking salt water, and that was an end of them. Gradually I cut the rations down until on Friday last there were but five biscuits and less than a pint of water for the five who survived.

BOOTS AS FOOD.

"Then we cut up some boots taken off the dead men, and tried to mix up a sort of paste with a broken biscuit; but it wasn't palatable. When the Seneca hore in sight our last biscuit was gone, and we were painfully scraping the crumbs in the tank together to mix with more sole leather.

"Hull, the oiler, was the first man to die. He went out last Monday in the morning. We tried to revive him with a little water, but it was too late and after making sure that he was beyond all hope we put his body over the side and I said what I could remember of the Burial Service over him.

"Then Richmer, a fireman, died about two o'clock in the morning of the 12th Anderson, another fireman, died next day, and so did the cook, Schrimberger. Gustafson was the next to die.

"All these men went pretty much the same way. They began to drink sea water, and their sufferings were frightful. The more they drank the more they wanted.

"There was one tin dipper in the boat, and I tried to keep this in my possession; but if I was asleep they would get it away from me. It was pretty much one continual nightmare about this time. I would get the dipper away from the men who were swilling salt water, but the next minute they would be leaning out over the gunwale of the boat, lapping it up like cows at a brook.

INSANITY AND DEATH.

"Soon they would go crazy. All of them died singing and completely insane. I think it was the salt water more than anything else that killed them. The men who kept to a scanty portion of fresh water stood the exposure better.

"Margetts, the chief engineer, was the next to die. He perished from exposure.

"Then one of the worst of all our trials happened. Jakob, a big oiler, a Russian who stood over six feet, started to drink salt water. He went insane and tried to kill the whole of the boat's crew. There were only five of us alive then, and poor Prieve, the mess boy, was so weak that he could not stand.

"This was about five o'clock on Friday night. I was sleeping when Belanger woke me up, and said that Jakob had gone crazy. He was sitting in the bow with an axe, and swearing he would go ashore for a drink. I talked to him a bit, coaxed the axe away from his, and got him to lie down. I took everthing I thought he could use for a weapon away from him, but I had hardly fallen asleep when he got a boat stretcher and came aft, threatening to kill us all.

"There was nothing for it but to tie him up. Jacob was ordinarily a very powerful man, about 40 years of age, and Kendal, Belanger, Ludwigsett, and myself had all we could do to handle him. He was screaming at the top of his voice that we were trying to keep his money from him so that he could not go on the spree. He shonted out that I had his pass-book and would not give him his pay, and he was going to 'lay for' me particularly.

A HARD FIGHT.

"We had a pretty hard fight to get him under control, but finally we tied him down in the bottom of the boat, and lashed him to a thwart. He lived for five or six hours, screaming at the top of his voice. Then he became exhausted. We forced a little water between his lips, but it was of no use—he had gone.

"It was abut one o'clock on Saturday morning when he died. By this time we had absolutely no idea where we were. Even if there had been any sun to take observations by we had no instruments, and it had been cold and foggy all along. I supposed this helped us a bit, for we probably absorbed some of the moisture into our systems that way; but we did not realise, that, as we shivered in the bottom of the boat.

"Prieve died on Sunday. He had a dream before he left on this trip that the ship would burn and that he would die after being fourteen days in the boat. He told this to us again and again while we were adrift, and, doubt it if you will, he assured us we would be rescued on the fourteenth day. That gave us a little encouragement, but after he died we all felt that death was there waiting for us, and no hope was left."

HOME RULE AND ULSTER.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S VIEWS.

EVILS OF EXCLUSION.

Lord Dunraven interviewed by a representative of the "Manchester Guardian" on the situation created by the Government's adoption of the Amending Bill policy, said:—

"The weakness of Mr. Bonar Law's position appeared to me to be that he saw only two possible courses, to coerce Ulster or to exclude Ulster. Surely there is a third, to satisfy Ulster; but neither Mr. Law nor Mr. Balfour seemed to contemplate that in the debate at all, and no positive suggestion as to the means by which it might be done came from any supporters of the bill.

"It is difficult to come to any conclusion as to the result of the debate. Mr. Redmond exults that the cause for which generations have laboured and suffered is won. He considers the third reading in the Commons to be virtually equivalent to enactment and ignores the Royal Assent. The Prime Minister, on the other hand, explicitly states that the bill and the amending bill will be recommended for the Royal Assent practically at the same time. Apparently the King may be advised to assent to either, or both, or none, and Mr. Redmond seems to me to have assumed that the situation is simpler than it is.

THE AMENDING BILL.

"Then, according to Mr. Lloyd George, the amending bill will contain clauses embodying an agreement, if one is come to between the two main parties—that is to say the Government and Opposition. In that case the Irish party would, I think, be powerless. The amending bill would take the place of the original bill, passed with or without their consent. If no agreement between the parties is come to the amending bill will merely deal with the exclusion of Ulster. If there is no time limit Mr. Redmond cannot agree, but possibly the Opposition might vote with the Government to prevent civil war, and then, as I have said Mr. Redmond will be left on one side. On the other hand, if there is a time limit, it is pretty safe to assume that Sir Edward Carson won't agree, and if the Opposition back him we shall be put back to where we are now."

THE REAL DIFFICULTY.

"Do you think that a settlement on the basis of the amending bill is possible?"

"The real difficulty, to my mind, is with the Opposition. The Prime Minister wants a peaceable settlement for obvious reasons, and Mr. Redmond would be glad of it, too. A settlement is of no party advantage to Mr. Bonar Law, and agreement puts him in a difficult position. Perhaps he has gone as far as he can at present in saying that he will not be responsible for any kind of Home Rule, but would consider suggestions to avoid civil war. But Home Rule of some sort is inevitable whatever party is in power, and it would help a peaceable settlement if that were tacitly admitted and, while protesting against Home Rule, an honest endeavour were made to make it of a character as reasonable and fair to all parties as possible."

"What do you think is the proper basis for an agreement?"

"The only rational basis for an agreed measure of amendment is to alter those features of the Home Rule Bill which must conflict with the position of the Imperial Parliament under a federal scheme for the United Kingdom. Such a bill must deal with Customs and Excise, and with the Post Office; and it ought, I think, to adopt the Canadian system whereby the powers of subordinate Parliaments are specified, and all residual powers and functions remain in the Imperial Parliament. If this were done it is at least possible that Ulster would accept the measure with perhaps additional safeguards, such as proportional representation for the House of Commons, a Second Chamber largely representative of trade and commerce, and the placing of patronage in the hands of Commissioners."

"THE WORST POSSIBLE FORM OF HOME RULE."

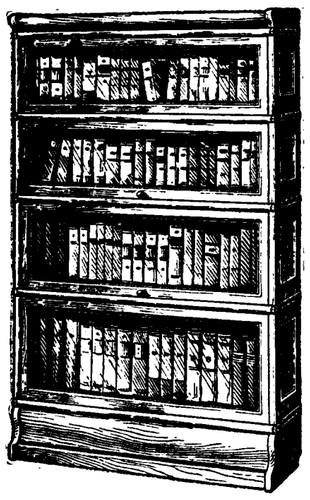
Lord Dunraven pointed out that a great responsibility rested with the Unionist party in this matter. If no bill of the nature indicated were passed by agreement the amending bill would be confined to the exclusion of Ulster, and subject to that exclusion the present bill would become law.

"That," he said, "will be fatal to Ireland and, I believe, in its reaction, to Great Britain too. The present bill is hateful to Unionists and disliked by many Nationalists, and Ulster will never willingly come under its operation. Exclusion, whatever its character may be, means perpetual exclusion. It involves the aggravation and perpetuation of those differences of creed and class that obsess Ireland, the dislocation of trade, commerce, banking, and business of every kind. It would embitter all relations and ruin industry. The worst enemies of Ireland could not devise for her a more cruel fate. It is true that in ruining Ireland it would also ruin Home Rule, but I cannot believe that the most fanatical Unionist desires the triumph of his cause through such terrible means. The Opposition cannot wish that, as Home Rule of some kind is inevitable, Ireland should be given the worst possible form of Home Rule. An election would settle nothing. Whatever the result of one, three closely allied questions, political reform in Ireland, the efficiency of the House of Commons and the constitution of the Second Chamber, will demand a settlement and will not be denied. It lies, as it seems to me, with the Unionist party to place those questions in a fair way of settlement by extricating us from the immediate critical situation by agreeing to a wisely constructed amending bill."

MACEY

SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.



Price list on application.

W. H. THORNS & Co.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUFFER NOT A MINUTE LONGER!

Dr STOHR'S

Kephaldol

a real remedy at ast

Sure, safe and prompt in action. Last year in different countries over 40,000 Doctors prescribed

Kephaldol

with great success in cases of

NEURALGIA LUMBAGO
NEURITIS INFLUENZA
SC ATICA HEADACHE

RHEUMATI M AND ALL NER PAINS.

Kephaldol

Is also recognised unanimously as an excellent remedy against

MALARIA AND FEVERS OF ALL KINDS.

It reduces high temperature to normal within one hour. Where everything fails, Kephaldol will bring instant relief.

Even where the heart is weak, Kephaldol may be taken with full confidence.

DON'T TAKE RISKS—KEPHALDOL CURES,

Kephaldol may be obtained in two sizes from all Chemists and Stores throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon at Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 respectively: also from Treacher & Co. Ltd., Hornby Road, Bombay: Kemp & Co., Ltd., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay: Thomson & Taylor, Horaby Road, Bombay: or or direct from

KEPHALDOL Ltd., Post Box No. 114 BOMBAY.

Complete di·ection in English and all Vernacular nguages are suppli d with each package.

Don't Spoil

the Ship for a ha'-penny's worth of Tar

It is the appearance of your advertisement matter that determines whether it shall be read or not. We have seen some excellent advertising literature—strong, convincing copy—which could not possibly do the business because it did not look inviting or interesting enough to be read. A weak of ill-considered type display, or a poor colour scheme, will no more impress prospective customers than a shabbily-dressed or ill-bred salesman. Careful dressing of your newspaper advertisements, circulars, catalogues, &c., is therefore of great importance. We suggest that when you want any advertising matter you will send the rough particulars to us and let us lick them into shape for you. Our charges are very reasonable, and we can always produce distinctive results by our work.

WRITE FOR OUR "BUSINESS SUCCESS" HANDBILL—SENT FREE

BOMBAY ADVERTISING AGENCY

Writers, Designers, and Printers of Smart Advertising Matter for all Trades.

PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

JANAN SADANANDA SHAI.

HOME RULE & UNITY.

TEE NEW ULSTER SITUATION.

TEMPORARY EXCLUSION AS WAY OUT.

The situation in regard to the Irish question is now at so critical a stage that it may be worth while indulging in a general review. The primary and most potent factor is the demand, persistent, reiterated and growing, of an overwhelming majority of the Irish people for the right of managing their own affairs, writes a Political correspondent in the "Daily Chronicle." That demand has now, in three successive Sessions, received a triple Parliamentary sanction. At this time of day there is no need to emphasise the historical and economic reasons which make the concession of Home Rule to Ireland as expedient as it is just. For Liberals who believe in the principles of representative government, the constitutional demand of the Irish people in sufficient. That demand has derived added force from the unswerving fidelity which the Irish Members at Westminster have shown to the cause of British democracy. It has been reinformed by the conviction that devolution has become necessary to prevent the break-down of the machinery of the Imperial Parliament.

But as the Irish controversy developed another factor disclosed itself. That is, the repugnance of a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of North-East Ulster to any form of Home Rule. This hostility has its origin in historical causes, in the influence of the old ascendancy spirit and in the embittering effect of religious animosities. Ulster Protestantism has some unlovely phases, and it is harsh in expression. But there it is in its obstinacy and its dourness, a force of which statesmanship is bound to take account. The action of those who, by rekindling the dying embers of religious feuds and secular animosities, have filled the minds of many Protestants in Ulster with an unreasoning horror of Home Rule, is deserving of stern condemnation. But the preaching of their unpatriotic gospel has been only too successful. We may deplore the intolerance of the Ulster attitude; ignore it we cannot.

OPTION FOR ULSTER.

To coerce Ulster is impossible to a Liberal Government which believes in government by consent. If it were possible it would be highly impolitic. We have reaped a bitter harvest in the past from coercion in Ireland. Under existing conditions to constrain the Protestant population concentrated in this north-eastern corner of Ireland to submit to a Home Rule Parliament is out of the question. Such a policy would have a most prejudicial effect at the dawn of the new era in Ireland. Statesmen of the breadth and wisdom of Mr. John Redmond and Mr. Dillon do not want a hostile Ulster on their hands in the early years of the new Irish Government. Force is no remedy for the Ulster discontents.

It follows from this reasoning that some effort must be made to give Ulster the opportunity of contracting out from the sphere of the Dublin Parliament. That is a regrettable necessity, but as things stand it is impossible to escape from it. Ireland has for a long time been treated as one organic unit for legislative and administrative purposes. The idea of a permanent partition of the country is odious to every Irishman, whatever his political opinions. In his heart of hearts the most zealous Orangeman does not really desire to be cut off permanently from the rest of Ireland. As he cannot be compelled in his present mood to come in, so he won't in the long run care to stay out. Mr. Balfour, albeit an obscurantist on the Irish question, said wisely a few weeks ago that if Mr. Redmond desires Ulster to come in hereafter he must allow her the liberty at the present time **to remain out.**

We have reached the following conclusions:—

1.—That as Ireland by constitutional methods demands self-government that demand ought to be liberally conceded.
2.—That Protestant Ulster cannot for the moment be constrained to come within the ambit of the Irish Parliament
3.—That Ireland is essentially one, and that any area that votes for exclusion will not in the nature of things permanently remain outside.

THE AMENDING BILL.

These are the governing facts of the Irish situation, and they have produced an accurate reflection in the House of Commons. In dealing with the Irish problem the Government are bound to have regard to these facts and to all of them. It is his perception of them that induced the Prime Minister to promise to bring forward a supplementary Bill, even if no prior agreement between the two great political parties had been reached. That announcement in the form and at the time it was made was highly displeasing to the Nationalists, and, indeed, to many Liberals, and it seemed to alter the Parliamentary situation to the detriment of the Government. But the situation is tangled rather than critical.

In due course, when the Home Rule Bill has been read a third time—as it will be early next week—the amending Bill will be introduced, whether in the House of Commons or the House of Lords is not very material. We know now that that Bill will embody the offer made by Mr. Asquith on March 9, namely, that such Ulster counties as desire, may, by plebiscite, vote themselves out of the Home Rule Bill for a period of six years. There may be other provisions in the Bill, if agreed upon, but this will be its vital essence. We may anticipate that a strong effort will be made for the removal of the time-limit for exclusion; and there may be a demand for voting by Parliamentary constituencies in Ulster rather than by counties, and perhaps for other concessions.

With regard to the time limit, Sir Edward Carson is against any period being specified. He asks that exclusion, if voted, shall continue "until Parliament otherwise determines." Between this demand and exclusion for six years no great gulf is fixed. It must be borne in mind that no Parliament can bind its successor. Every Parliament is sovereign, and there is no security that the six years' period, even if enacted, would be left intact by a succeeding Parliament. If the time limit goes, it is essential that power should be given enabling any county that has voted for exclusion to come within the domain of the Irish Parliament whenever it is so minded. Some of the people who know Ireland best are convinced that, when the present tension in Ulster ceases and passion subsides, business considerations will come into play. Moreover, the attractive influences of a Dublin Parliament will be so great that areas now ready to vote for exclusion will desire in their own interest ere long to swing into its orbit.

On the question of areas the Irish Unionists intend to put forward extravagant claims. They will begin by asking for a "clean-cut" exclusion of the whole province, and then reduce this to a demand for the exclusion of the six Plantation counties. It is quite impossible that either of these demands can be conceded. Nor is it possible to consent to the claim that the whole area shall vote as one unit. The effect of that would be that the Protestant preponderance in Belfast—where they outnumber the Catholics by more than 200,000—would swamp counties predominantly Nationalist.

A subtler, and therefore a more dangerous, demand will be a proposal to vote by Parliamentary constituencies. The object is to capture for exclusion the Protestant portions of counties like Tyrone and Fermanagh. In Tyrone, for example, there is one district, the Clogher Valley, where there happens to be a marked Protestant predominance. Some of the most effective units in the covenanting force come from this part of Tyrone, and Sir Edward Carson will fight hard for the exclusion of the Clogher Valley and other similar districts. But if Tyrone were to be sectionalised in this way, the same measure would have to be meted out in other counties, in portions of which the Nationalists are predominant. This would be the case in South Derry, where the Nationalists form a very large part of the population. In Armagh the Protestants are predominant in the northern and mid divisions of the county, but South Armagh is overwhelmingly Catholic. So with Down. Three divisions of the county are Unionist, but South Down is strongly Nationalist.

Any deviation from the county basis is bound to have mischievous results. It would make Ulster a chess board and lead to administrative chaos. Exclusion by county is bad enough; exclusion by constituencies would be quite intolerable. It will be by method of governing the excluded areas. Confusion would be worse confounded if pieces of this county and pieces of that were to be handed over to or withheld from the Irish Parliament.

TO GOVERN THE FOUR COUNTIES.

Assuming that four counties elect to stay outside—quite a doubtful proposition—how are they to be governed? Let us first take education and Local Government administration. These do not present formidable difficulties because of the large measure of local autonomy that exists in regard to education and public health. It would be different with the administration of agriculture. The Irish department has schools, inspectors, and instructors at work all over Ulster. Their operations within the excluded area will naturally cease.

With regard to the Judiciary, Dublin is now the centre of law and justice. High Court and County Court judges in the excluded areas will presumably be appointed not by the Irish executive, but by the Crown. Is there to be an entirely separate system of Judiciary for the excluded districts? Will appeals go to the Court of Appeal in Dublin or to the Court of Appeal **in London?**

The adjustment of the financial relations between the Irish Parliament and the excluded areas wil be a delicate process. It is very improbable that this problem will be touched in the amending Bill, for the sufficient reason that no one can tell at present what areas will vote for exclusion.

The problem of finance as well as that of the government of the excluded areas ought to be left for determination to a small Commission of experts endowed with Parliamentary powers.

In the event of a Commission of this kind being appointed the amended Bill would be a relatively simple affair, and need not occupy much Parliamentary time. It is not to the interest of any party that the Bill should be large or comprehensive. Wha is wanted now is to ease the situation in Ireland. The best way of ensuring that is to pass the Home Rule Bill and its supplement without delay.

It is suggested that the amending Bill may be officially known as the Government of Ireland (No. 2) Bill.

EXCLUSION ONLY TEMPORARY.

No one in Ireland or out of it love exclusion for its own sake. As Mr. Asquith stated mournfully in March, it is a "pis-aller." A prominent Irishman not actively associated with politics said a few days ago "Exclusion is the last refuge of English politicians. It would be the ruin of Ireland." This is an exaggeration; but on its merits little indeed can be said for exclusion. It is tolerable only as a temporary way out from an impasse and as a means of avoiding civil tumult.

That exclusion would be permanent nobody believes. The centripetal force of a national Paliament will be such that it is bound in the long run to draw all Ireland into it. Many of the great commercial interests in Ulster loathe exclusion. There are mercantile houses in Belfast with ramifications all over the country, for Belfast is a great distributing centre for the whole of Ireland. These merchants may not love Home Rule, but they abhor exclusion. It is no secret that the banking houses in Ulster intensely dislike the prospect of being cut off by a ring fence from the rest of Ireland. It must not be forgotten that the Northern Bank of Ireland, the City of Belfast Bank, and the Ulster Bank have between them over 200 branches in the South and West of Ireland. Exclusion is only a temporary makeshift to meet an emergency. It can never endure. Adopted to-day, it will be discarded to-morrow.

THE SILENT IRISH PARTY.

MR. JOHN REMOND'S TRIBUTE TO THE PRESS.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P. was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Parliamentary Press Gallery in the House of Commons on the night of May 15. Mr. William J. Flynn presided, and was supported by Mr. J. Devlin, M.P., and other Irish members Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., Mr. Wedgood Benn, M.P., Sir Thomas Whittaker, M.J., Mr. J. W. Gulland, M.P., Mr. S. L. Hughes, M.P., Sir J. Dods-Shaw, and Sir David Eskine. A telegram of loyal and dutiful greetings was despatched to the King during the evening, and his Majesty, through Lord Stamfordham, sent the following reply from Buckingham Palace:

"The King cordially thanks the members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery gathered together for their annual dinner, with Mr. John Redmond as their principal guest, for their kind message, and desires me to transmit to them his good wishes for a happy evening. His Majesty recognises the daily debt of gratitude he and his subjects owe to the members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery."

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., responding to the toast of "Our Guest," proposed by Mr. R. Laws Dixon, said it was intense pleasure and pride that after 33 years and more in the glare of the searchlight of the Press Gallery, and having during that time found himself often in a sharp antagonism to many British ideas, to find himself the recipient of an honour such as that. It meant, he was sure, that in some measure, at any rate, he possessed that goodwill and that respect which were only given by members of the Press Gallery to men who, whatever their other shortcomings might be, were felt to be animated by sincerity and conviction. (Applause.) "I find myself under a special debt of gratitude to the Press Gallery of the House of Commons," continued Mr. Redmond. They started me on my Parliamentary career by a quite extraordinary and unique favour. My maiden speech was reported verbatim in every paper in England. (Laughter.) It was, indeed, if I might be allowed humbly to say so, a remarkable maiden speech, and my interference upon the Parliamentary scene was a remarkable one. I took my seat in the House of Commons and made my maiden speech and was suspended and removed by force from the Chamber all on the same historic evening. (Laughter.) I ought, perhaps, to say—because public memories are very short in these matters—that my offence was really most innocent, or would be to-day regarded as a most innocent one. My offence was that I declined to take part in a particular division, and my maiden speech consisted of words addressed to the Speaker, who had ordered me to retire, and to whom I said that I respectfully declined to go unless superior force was more fully, more accurately, and more widely reported than any single one of my more serious and ambitious efforts ever since. (Laughter.)

CHANGED TIMES.

Since that maiden speech was made I have so often addressed the members of the Press Gallery, and have so often added to their labours and to their weariness, that your kindness to-night proves that you are the most forgiving and generous men in the world. (Laughter.) The Party with which I am associated in the House of Commons has not been in the past characterised by reticence. (Laughter.) It is not very many years ago since "Punch" said that the policy of the Irish Party of the day was to lie in cold obstruction and talk rot. (Laughter.) And I feel I confess to-night with some remorse that my colleagues in the past, and I myself, have inflicted many weary hours not only on the House of Commons, who deserved it, but upon the Press Gallery who did not deserve it. (Laughter.) But times are changed. The poachers have become the gamekeepers and as always happens they are good gamekeepers (Laughter.) We Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons have done something to readjust the balance. The Irish Party has been for some years now the most silent Party in the House of Commons; and that is the reason, I think, why we have become so popular with the Press Gallery." After acknowledging with gratitude the fairness and generosity with which, on the whole, Ireland through all those years had been treated by members of the Press Gallery, Mr. Redmond proceeded: "It seems probable that my Membership of the House of Commons is coming to an end—"Shame," and laughter)—from circumstances to which, of course, I cannot more particularly allude at this moment and over which, as you all know, I have no control, (Laughter.) I sincerely hope that the Press Gallery of any other assembly of which I may ever be a member in the future will be animated by the spirit of fairness and impartiality, of honour and of chivalry which is and has always been the tradition of the Press Gallery of the House of Commons." (Applause.) Mr. Redmond concluded by proposing the toast of "The Press Gallery," to which the Chairman responded.

A YEAR'S RAILWAY VICTIMS.

A White Paper issued from the Board of Trade gives statistics of railway accidents in the United Kingdom during 1913.

Thirty-three passengers were killed, and 723 injured by accidents to trains and rolling stock; while 110 were killed and 2,224 injured by accidents from other causes. The number of railway servants killed was 422; while 5,753 were injured. In all, 1,131 persons lost their lives, and 9,054 were injured on the line. In nearly every class the figures show a substantial increase over the previous year.

In addition to this heavy casualty list, 63 persons were killed and 24,742 injured upon the railway company's premises. Here there was a diminution in the number of fatalities as compared with 1912, but the cases of injury show an increase.

"Capital" says:—Mr. Walter Girard, the leading Roman Catholic layman of Calcutta and the President of the Society of Vincent de Paul and a member of other influential bodies occupies his leisure hours in slumming, with the object of studying the condition of *kinitals* and poor Eurasians of Calcutta and exposing the native Christians masquerading and usurping benefits intended for the Eurasian community.

STEFANO'S

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Zenith	per 100 Rs.	6	4 0
Real Gold	,, ,, ,,	5	4 0
Triumph	,, ,, ,,	5	0 0
Pearl D'Orient	,, ,, ,,	4	4 0
Elite	,, ,, ,,	3	12 0
Merry Widow (Ladies' Favourite)	,,	3	12 0
Ambrosia	per 100 ,,	3	4 0

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

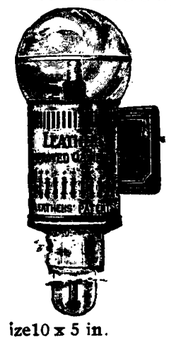
Sole Importers

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

OZONATORS.

AUTOMATIC DISINFECTING MACHINES.

CONTINUOUS SANITATION WITHOUT ATTENTION.



ize10 x 5 in.

One filling of fluid Ozone lasts three months. Fangs on wall. No room, lavatory, cabin or confined space should be without one.

250,000 in use.

Machine and fluid Rs. 8-8.

STOCKISTS: ARMY & NAVY STORES. KEMP & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS: BLOMENSTOK & Co., Bombay.

ASK FOR

LIPTON'S PROVISIONS

HAM
BACON
CHEESE
COFFEE
COCOA
BISCUITS
JAMS
GOLDEN SYRUP
FRUITS IN SYRUP
SAUSAGE
BEEF DRIPPING

AND

GENERAL GROCERIES

STOCKED BY

ALL THE LEADING GROCERS.

GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST OBTAINABLE.

LIPTON'S BOMBAY OFFICE,

33, APOLLO STREET,

LABOUR WAR IN COLORADO.

A GREATER CROP OF HORRORS THAN IN MEXICO.

Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe in the following interesting article contributed to the "New Statesman" gives the history of the coal strike in Colorado (U. S.), and details the methods employed for its suppression. The apathy of the companies has resulted, during the month of April alone, in a heavier death-roll and a greater crop of horrors than Mexico itself had produced.

Not long ago a sarcastic New York evening paper suggested that General Huerta "might well prefer to sever relations with a Government under which it was possible for women and children to be moved down by machine guns in a frenzy of civil war." So far from being exaggerated, this reference to the methods employed for the suppression of the coal strike in Colorado indicates only one aspect of an almost unimaginable series of events, which, so far as the English Press is concerned, has been reflected only in irregular and fragmentary telegrams.

The southern plains of Colorado, just eastward of the Rocky Mountains, are extraordinarily rich in coal. The mining towns and villages, populated by European operatives, mainly Italians and Slavs, are spread over a wide area and the mines are worked by three great companies, one of which, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, is a Rockefeller-Gould concern. The present conflict has been going on for exactly eight months. It was on September 23rd last that the strike was called, after a referendum, by the United Mine Workers, and some 12,000 or 14,000 men (the number is variously stated) went out. They were immediately evicted from the company's houses and were accommodated, with their families, in camps put up by the union. Strike pay was allowed and with the approach of winter the Union furnished a supply of clothes and food. Blackleg labour was drafted in by the mine-owners, and the pits were defended by armed mine-guards, many of whom were Japanese and Mexicans, hired and paid by the companies. During the first month of the strike the temper of the employers was exemplified by the introduction of machine guns, warlike operations being started without delay. The guns were turned on to the miners' camp at Ludlow by gun-men imported from the West Virginia coalfields, where they had recently been engaged in similar enterprises. As the result of this initial outrage a number of women and children were killed, and matters grew steadily worse when the State Government ordered troops to the disturbed districts. At first, it would seem, these were welcomed by the strikers, who thought, not unnaturally, that Governor Ammons, as head of the State Executive, was concerned with the impartial restoration of order. But the troops took the side of the companies' hirelings, and the strikers found themselves opposed by a triple armed force, composed of mine-guards, Baldwin's detectives, and the State militia.

A BATTLE OF THREE DAYS.

The intervention of the Governor was followed by wholesale arrests and convictions. There were constant skirmishes in various parts of the strike area, these encounters being reported as ordinary operations of war by the newspaper correspondents. The most remarkable fact, perhaps, was that the strikers, though armed and possessing a few machine guns, refrained, so far as the accounts in the New York and Chicago papers enable us to judge, from any organised aggressive action until provoked beyond measure. At Forbes, a short distance from Trinidad, the chief town of the coal region, a tent colony of strikers and their families was destroyed in March, the occupants—men, women and children—being driven out into a mountain snowstorm. At Walsenburg a fierce battle raged for three days. The strikers on this occasion were organised by a newspaper correspondent, and apparently they achieved a victory. Shortly afterwards another camp was destroyed at Ludlow, and at this same place, on April 20th, the State militia were guilty of a further outrage, which appears to have aroused the miners to a ferocity of revenge. The guns were turned on to a tent colony, which was subsequently burned to the ground, the troops making doubly sure by saturating the tents with coal-oil. In this case the strikers were entrenched in the neighbouring hills, while the women and children had been left in safety pits beneath the tents. Many of them were burned to death; others were shot when trying to escape. After this the strikers set out on the work of systematic destruction. They trapped some of the company officials and blacklegs in a blazing mine, and, moving in a body estimated at 1,000 strong, destroyed eight mines in an eighteen-mile stretch of country. A condition of indescribable anarchy had been reached when, during Governor Ammons's absence, Federal troops were ordered to the scene. They were cordially welcomed by the strikers as a protection against mine-guards and State militia, and the men's leaders expressed themselves willing to surrender to Federal authority. A proclamation from Washington ordered the giving up of all arms to the United States officers—not by the strikers alone, but also by the mine-guards and every other section of the public in the State.

MINERS' DEMANDS.

It may be thought that a condition of affairs so nearly incredible could only have been brought about by a policy of terrorism on the part of the miners' union. But there is no evidence that anything of the kind had been undertaken, or even alleged, before the development of the strike war. The United Mine Workers made their demands in regular form, and they were commonplace enough. The principal items were seven in number:—(1) Recognition; (2) an eight hours' day; (3) freedom to trade at any store, and to choose their own boarding-place and doctor; (4) pay days twice a month, and payment in cash; (5) the choice of checkweighmen, in order to secure full credit for the coal mined; (6) a 10 per cent. advance in wages; (7) improvement of working conditions. The demands in regard to trading, boarding, choice of doctor, etc., tell their own tale—of the men's determination to put an end to the notorious system of truck and jobbery carried on through the companies' houses, stores, and medical men. In the dispute, as we should expect, everything has been subordinated to the question of recognition. Mr. Rockefeller, Junior, asserted that all the other demands had been voluntarily conceded by his company, or, if they had not been, nothing was simpler than for the men to place them before the directors. Recognition of the trade union, however, is another matter. To concede this would be equivalent, in Mr. Rockefeller's opinion, to giving up the employer's right of maintaining the open shop, and that, he affirms, is "a matter of principle which could not be arbitrated."

We do not question the right of any workmen freely to associate themselves in unions for the furtherance of their common and legitimate interests, but we do assert the equal right of an individual to work independently of a union if he so elects. We are contending against the right of unions to impose themselves upon an industry by force, by assault and murder, and not against the right of men to organise for their mutual benefit.

In short, the common position of the capitalist who is blind to facts and tendencies. He has no objection to combination, so long as it is regarded as an abstract right: it is only the use of combination by the men "for their mutual benefit" that brings them up against the principle which must never be surrendered or breached. Rather than yield, Mr. Rockefeller declares, he and his father will sacrifice every cent they have invested in the mines. Their interest, they are careful to explain, is confined to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of which Mr. Rockefeller, Junior, is a director, and in which the Standard Oil Company has a large holding. This company controls about one-third of the output in the coal region of Southern Colorado.

A CROP OF HORRORS.

Against this "principle" of the Rockefellers, combined with their mood, pacific influences can make little headway, and it is not surprising that the war should be as far as ever from settlement, except for the moral effect of the Federal troops. The President was urged to appoint a judicial commission, with power to settle terms—a method adopted by Mr. Roosevelt in labour disputes. Mr. Wilson, however, absorbed as he has been in the Mexican entanglement, made an effort to engage Mr. Rockefeller's better feelings; but the attempt produced nothing more than the declaration which we have quoted above. And this is not the only overture from Washington scornfully rejected by the mine-owners. A few weeks ago, Mr. Foster, Chairman of the Mines Committee of the House of Representatives, made an offer of negotiations, coupled with an announcement that the United Mine Workers had waived their demand for recognition—a surprising surrender, if true. The answer was again a blank refusal. It is impossible to resist the inference that the companies have deliberately played for a continuance of the anarchy, which, as has been pointed out in Congress and the Press, has meant, during last month alone, a heavier death-roll and a greater crop of horrors than Mexico itself has produced.

SPIRITUAL MILITANCY.

Meanwhile the Socialists of America have been doing their best to arouse the public conscience. Indignation meetings have been held in all the large cities, and in New York a novel method of "spiritual militancy" has been tried. Processions of hearses and mourners have gone up and down Broadway, past the Standard Oil building. Mr. Upton Sinclair and his associates went to prison for doing nothing worse than walking up and down, wearing bands of crape. The trick has been so far successful that the nerves of Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Junior, are said to be worn to a frazzle, so that he finds it necessary to keep in retreat at his home in the Pocantico Hills, transacting his daily business at the telephone. The circumstance is not without encouragement for the strikers; but, on the whole, the most hopeful fact that emerges from a situation probably unexampled in the history of industrial strife is the widespread condemnation which the murderous policy of the mine-owners has aroused. America has long been accustomed to a reckless brutality in industrial warfare, going beyond anything known to the present generation in this country. The least we can hope from the occurrences in Colorado is that the American people and Government will make up their minds once and for all to put an end to this sort of anarchy, and will find means to oblige the more unscrupulous type of employer to settle his disputes with his employees without the assistance of private troops, and to observe, at least, the common decencies of industrial warfare.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

GRACIOUSNESS.

THE FINAL CHARM OF WOMAN.

Novelists and essayists are fond of talking about charm, which they usually describe as "an indefinable something," and there leave it, writes a correspondent in "The Times." If it were possible to catch hold of anything so vague and have a look at it, they would probably agree that charm was a more or less unconsciously exercised quality, and dependent on something external—a tone in the voice, the fold of an eyelid, a smile—rather than on disposition or on intelligence. People can be charming in spite of themselves; and charm may go with a mean or aggressive nature, or with extreme social indolence. It comes low down, therefore, in the scale of social qualities; and it contributes no more than a little to the perfect flower of social womanhood, which is the excellence we know as graciousness. A washerwoman or a housemaid may have a very delightful charm.

THE QUALITY OF QUEENS.

Graciousness is only to be found in cultivated and finished womanhood. It is the quality of queens. The foundation of it is serenity—the security of one who is perfectly sure of herself, her position, her personality. It is the expression of trained and conscious social power, as graceful movement is the expression of trained and conscious physical power; and, though it must entail effort, since power unexercised dies, its efforts no more entail tension or strain than does the flight of the sea-gull. Graciousness is compatible with many habits of mind. It may flicker and dance in vivacity, or glow sweetly through august gravity. But it implies always good will, a nature without grudging or spite, a desire to spread a gentle and a joyful influence, to see people at their happiest and their best. It is the supreme virtue of hostesses. With the courtly air that never lacks even to its most lively manifestations, it presumes as a matter of course, that those upon whom it sheds its beams are worthy of the honour. The gracious lady knows her value; she would have you know your own, and under her spell you feel that, indeed, you are a finer fellow than your common life amidst intimate surroundings would show. *Gauche* or humdrum as you may daily be, the gracious lady lifts you, till, as Sidney sang, humbleness grows one with majesty.

A SOCIAL ART.

Graciousness is the last and finest social art of womanhood. It is only possible in highly civilized, choice, and cultivated circles. Very often the good will and the just self-appreciation which are its raw material may be felt radiating from women who lack the position or the circumstances to cultivate the art. They have gracious nature; but they have not graciousness, which is more than nature and disposition. It is the spirit of the high comedy of civilized life, a means of social expression as conscious and as elaborate as dress, and far more difficult to practise. A clever dressmaker may do wonders with a plain or an ungainly woman. Graciousness can no more be counterfeited than can good violin playing by an indifferent violinist. The music must be there, the music of gentleness (in many senses of the word), of good will, and sympathetic intelligence. Upon this works the lofty and delicate social art, consciously drawing out of it a harmony of fine and inextinguishable beauty. In the gracious woman the art of civilized life reaches its perfect expression.

GRACIOUSNESS AND LOVE.

And, if being what she well knows herself to be were not reward enough, the gracious woman is paid in full by the admiration of those upon whom her light shines. Men and women alike adore her; only a boor or a "cat" can pass unlifted. And from men especially she receives a tender and profound worship that is like to be the finest ardour of their lives. But is the gracious woman loved? It is astonishing how many men, with their worship of some gracious woman unfaltering and unimpaired, will yet turn aside to go mad—even to the point of marriage—over some far less exquisite flower; some homely housewife, it may be, or some grumpy little woman through whose shell breaks suddenly now and then a rare and heavenly tenderness. Men are strange creatures; but perhaps these very defections are only new homage to a lovely light that must always shine upon them, like the stars, from far above.

LORD MAYOR ON PUNCTUALITY.

SIR VANSITTART BOWATER'S VISIT TO MANCHESTER.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London (Sir Vansittart and Lady Bowater) paid a State visit to Manchester yesterday as the guests of the Manchester City Council. At London Station, Manchester, they were received by the Lord Mayor of Manchester (Alderman McCabe) and the Lady Mayoress—his sister, Mrs. O'Neill. A large crowd had assembled and the visitors were heartily cheered.

The party drove to the town hall, and after a brief rest drove through the city again to the warehouse of Messrs. J. and N. Philips, where Sir Vansittart Bowater began his business career. He was cordially greeted by the employees, some of whom were in the service of the firm with him. Replying to an address, he said one of the lessons he learnt there was punctuality, and he was proud of the fact that during the years he was in the employ of the firm he was only late once and then he had permission to be late.

The party afterwards visited the Manchester School of Technology and the University, and in the evening, as a special meeting of the City Council, the freedom of the city was conferred on the Lord Mayor of London.

WATCH JEWELLERY AND PLATE REPAIRS

REPLATING: A SPECIALITY.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.,

(ESTABLISHED 1830.)

BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS AND RELIABLE PRACTICAL WORK.

Supervised by European Staff.

WE DO GOLD PLATING—Silver plating, nickel plating. Best quality only, guaranteed to wear for years. For prices see Plating List attached.

WE DO REPAIRS.....—to Watches and Clocks carefully, accurately, reasonably.

WE DO REPAIRS.....—to Jewellery of every description, Diamond setting, Tiger bones, Tiger claws, and Boar tushes, mounted in the most useful and tasteful designs, Gold and silver Medals and Badges made on the premises. Write for designs and estimates.

WE DO REPAIRS.....—to Silver and Plate, new parts supplied, particular attention given to the repairs of antique Silver and Sheffield Plate. We have a specially trained man for this work.

WE DO REPAIRS.....—to all kinds of Scientific Instruments, Theodolites, Dumpy Levels, Clinometers, Sextants, Prismatic Binoculars and Cameras.

WE DO.....—All kinds of Engraving, our engraving being well and clearly cut.

Kindly give us a trial. We guarantee you will not be disappointed. We endeavour to give the utmost satisfaction to our clients.

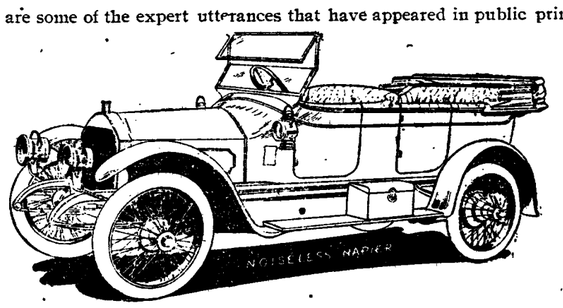
TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NAPIER PLEASURE CARS.

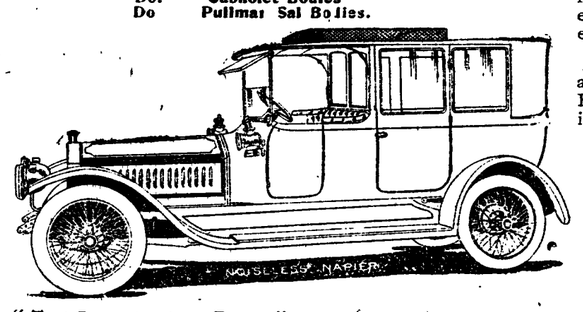
Messrs. D. Napier & Son are one of the most successful motor builders of the world, for Napier Cars have practically gained their high place in the estimation of the motoring world, not only through their successful racing in the past, which by the way they have now entirely abandoned, but because Napier Cars now hold in R. A. C. Certificates of Official tests more than four times the number held by any other make of six cylinder cars, and it is the only British car to win the Gordon Bennett cup against the world. It is no wonder, therefore, that the English Press is so enthusiastic in praise of the Original and Proved Best Six cylinder Car.

"TH KING OF CARS"
"THE CHAMPION OF SIX CYLINDERS"
"AN IMPERIAL CAR"

are some of the expert utterances that have appeared in public print. The Napier is a Car with a great reputation and a list of satisfied owners in every part of the world. Every conceivable test which it can be put to has been applied to the Napier—speed—hill climbing—economy—silence and reliability. And because the Napier has come through these tests with greater success than any other car it is claimed for it that it is the Best Car in the World



15 H. P. 20 H. P., 30 H. P. and 45 H. P Models,
Four and Six-Cylinders.
"Cunard" Royal Saloon Bodies
Do. Landaulette Bodies
Do. Torpedo Bodies
Do. Cabriolet Bodies
Do Pullman Sal Bodies.



The Napier is a Car with a great reputation and a list of satisfied owners in every part of the world. Every conceivable test which it can be put to has been applied to the Napier—speed—hill climbing—economy—silence and reliability. And because the Napier has come through these tests with greater success than any other car it is claimed for it that it is the Best Car in the World

The "GLASGOW TIMES" says:—"The very highest quality in British design and workmanship."

The "PALL MALL GAZETTE" says:—"Many manufacturers have tried to copy it."

The "CAR ILLUSTRATED" says:—"Beautifully silent and free from all vibration."

These are certainly valuable appreciatory comments on the Noiseless Napier, but such comments are not confined to the British Press. The following extracts from the Continental Press are even more convincingly eloquent of Napier pre-eminence.

The Six-Cylinder Napiers were the centre of attraction at the recent Salon d'Automobiles at Brussels, and the Belgian Press were unanimous in their appreciation of these famous Cars.

"LE PATRIOTE" says:—

"The crowd of select visitors came to admire this wonderful Napier—the aristocrat of British cars combining as it does, all merits of perfect construction with the rarest elegance. This specially refers to the extra silent running, which has become the '*dermier cri.*'"

"THE INDEPENDENCE BELGE" says:—

"It is only public trials, controlled by the R. A. C. Club of England, as is the case with the famous Six-cylinder Napiers, which is really of interest and which can prove actual results."

"LE SPORTSMAN" says:—

"The most admired cars in the whole Salon are the splendid Napiers with absolutely perfect construction, and which have solved the difficult problem in regard to perfect silence. This marvellous car is guaranteed for three years—absolutely unique terms."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
NAPIER FOUR AND SIX-CYLINDER CARS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ARBOS CAMPHOR SOAP
A BATH with "Arbos" Soap is Boon to the residents of India. Relief from fatigue of a day's worry. Marvellous effect on Heat Rashes, Itches and Ring worms. Destroys Plague and Malaria germs. No trouble from Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitoes, &c. Disinfects Cases and hence you will be saved from Contagious Diseases.
Can be had at all Druggists and Grocers
Sole Agents:—TOA BOYEKI SHOKAI
5, Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY,
SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOT PATH.

Just received a large stock of—

Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.
Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
Gladstone and Kit Bags.
Holdalls and Stocks.
Leather and Steel Trunks.
Scotch Maud Rugs.
Ready-made Clothes, etc., etc.

Defy Competition in Quality and Price.

Trial Solicited.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HOSSONALLY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

A practical impossibility
changed into
an actual performance
by means of

DUNLOPS

After crossing the Australian Continent on a Valveless colonial model, Mr. P. H. Dodson betook himself to South Africa and decided to take the car to Cape Point, over "roads" which, with gradients in some parts varying between 1 in 7-5 and 1 in 5-5, had never been conquered by an automobile. South African motorists vetoed the trip as a practical impossibility, and did their utmost to dissuade Mr. Dodson from making what they considered a foredoomed, futile effort; but he persisted and succeeded in his task. The Dunlop-tyred Valveless, after overcoming staggering obstacles, was driven to the door of the lighthouse on Cape Point and returned without injury. Recounting his adventures, on his return to this country, Mr. Dodson wrote to the Dunlop Rubber Co. :—

"I used nothing but your tyres on my trip of 2,000 miles across Australia, as well as on the South African trip, and during the whole of my journeys I never touched a single tyre for any cause whatever. When I sold the cars delivery was taken with the original tyres on them, and a remark made as to the wonderful condition they were in. The size of the tyres was 815 X 105, and the weight of the car complete was about 27½ cwts."

It does not matter where they are tested, when, nor by whom, Dunlob tyres answer all calls and demonstrate their unfailing efficiency.

TRADE MARK

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ltd.
FOUNDERS OF THE PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY
(Registered Offices: 150 & 152, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C.)

3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY. 3, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA. 14, Baillie Street, COLOMBO. Kashmere Gate, DELHI. 188c, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Have you used the 1914 DUNLOP "V" GOLF BALL which has been received most enthusiastically on all hands.

RECESSED MARKING

DO NOT BE MISLED
AND NOTE THAT

Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, London) is THE ONLY ONE OF THIS NAME in Bombay and NO OTHER Qualified Eye Specialist of the same name in or out of Bombay.

(THE ORIGINAL FIRM, EST. 1890.)

Eyes are examined (free of charge) to correct all Complicated Errors of Refraction by

Dr. Dinshaw Dastoor,

Surgeon-Oculist, late **Clinical Assistant** at the Royal Westminster and other **Principal Eye Hospitals** of **London** and holding **Diplomas** from **London Eye Hospitals** and **Certificates** by the **Senior Ophthalmic Surgeons** and **Professors** of the **Hospital** testifying to his being **"a thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator.**

STOCK:—Latest and of most perfect make

COMPETITION DEFIED.

"LU-LU" Eye Drops, a safe and a positive cure for all complaints of eyes, Re. 1.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists.

56, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Opposite the Bombay Club, Fort

THE DISPELLER.

The dispeller of Indigestion of whatever degree, Diabetes and such other dreadful diseases permanently and perfectly, is the Atank Nigrah Pills. Their special features are a small price and dose with no restrictions regarding diet.

Price Re. 1 per tin of 32 Pills.

A tin only will convince you.
Sold everywhere or from :—

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR,
AND
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MADE CABIN TRUNKS

Strong Compressed Fibre, Covered with Stout Green Canvas—Hard Wood Bands with Brass Protector—

Two Strong Sliding Lever Locks—Inside Tray, Leather Bound, Solid Leather Handles.

—HAND SEWN—

30 in. Rs. 44/- 33 in. Rs. 48/- 36 in. Rs. 54/

Stout Canvas Soiled Linen Bags with Strong Brass Handle and Lock

Rs. 8/8.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Do you want to be free from Head-aches, Colds and all Pains?

Then Do try "AMRUTANJAN."

It cures Head-aches, Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Sprains, Stiff-joints and many other minor ailments. Thousands of bottles are sold every month. Money will be refunded if you are not satisfied. Price As. 8 only.

DO NOT BUY IMITATIONS. EXCEL IT, IMPOSSIBLE, EQUAL IT, TRY !!

	Rs.	As.
Ringworm Ointment	0	6
Tooth Powder	0	2

Medicines can be had from all vendors.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
9, FRERE ROAD, BOMBAY.
9, JEHANGIR STREET, MADRAS.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

FOR URINARY DISEASES.

Each Capsule bears the Name

MIDY

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE.—SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

THE GENTS' HOUSE,
HIGH GRADE

The New "Linked" One & Two-button Lounge Suit with curved close-fitting skirts fitting tight over the hips.

A distinctive style, striking an entirely new note.

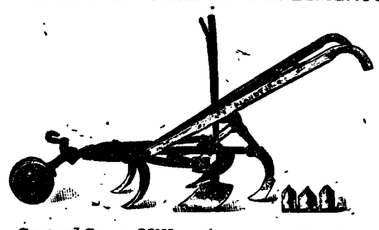
To measure from Rs 25/

Latest Suitings & Excellent Cutting.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—
Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.
293. Hornby Road. Fort, BOMBAY.

FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS OF THE LATEST TYPES.



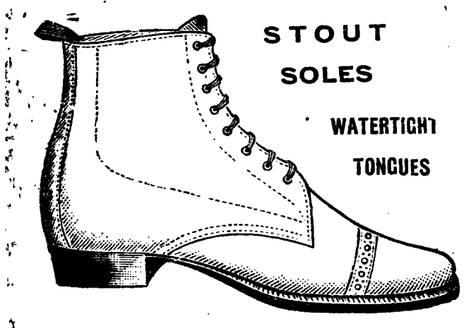
Double & Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could be done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, showels hoes etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugar Cane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engines. etc. etc, always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.
(STOVE DEPOT.)
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MONSOON FOOTWEAR.



Large stock of Monsoon Boots just received. Send for at once to avoid disappointment.

SUTOR & Co.

18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents :—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, **BOMBAY.**

HENNESSY'S

"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.

Sold by all Dealers.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free
Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?
Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?
Do you value control over others?
Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?
If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Free! Free!! Free!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K.C. Das's
HEALTH LITERATURE
The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
20/2 Harrison Road. CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

have just unpacked
a large selection of
Beautiful Presentation Boxes of
CHOCOLATES.

Inspection invited.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Printed and publishe by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.